"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Sunday; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,399. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRITISH AND SERBS GAIN IN BALKANS

Cavalry Cross the Angista River and Destroy Bridges, Despite Heavy Fire.

GUNS ACTIVE NEAR DOIRAN

Alexander's Troops Report appreciable Progress On the Allies Left Wing.

VENIZELOS SEES A CRISIS

Ex-Premier Urges Greek People to be Calm, but He Favors Demonstrations.

One Word That Changed the Balkan War News

An odd error in cable transmission gave to last night's war news a sensational turn which proved to be quite misleading. The French official report was sent out early in the night as reading:

The towns of Kavala and Drama, which are still occupied by Greek garrisons, have been attacked by the Bulgarians.

It was so printed in the first editions of this morning's newspapers with headlines appropriate to the importance of such a Bulgarian movement. An hour or so later was received this correction:

Make paragraph read " • • • occupied by Greek garrisons have *not* been attacked," &c.

The "not" made all the difference in the news.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—British and Bulgarians have been in touch on the Macedonian front, northeast of Saloniki, and the British troops, despite the Bulgarian fire, destroyed three bridges over the Angista in the vicinity of Kuchuk. This is reported in the War Office bulletin today.

The official bulletin of the French War Office tells of vigorous fighting in the Struma region.

The British official statement reads:

On Wednesday our forces destroyed three bridges north of Neohori (otherwise known as Yenikeul, near the Gulf of Orfano) between Pasa Kopritsu and Kuchuk (near the Angista, east of Tahinos Lake) in face of Bulgarian opposition.

Successes against the Bulgarians all along the line of the Serbian front in Macedonia are reported in the Serbian official statement of Aug. 22. The statement reads:

On the right wing there has been an artillery duel.

Our offensive is developing successfully in the centre and the Bulgarians are being pushed back gradually toward the frontier. We captured 208 men of the Third Bulgarian Division.

All the enemy counterattacks in the vicinity of the frontier and on the left wing were repulsed.

The positions chosen by our headquarters are being occupied and held.

The text of the French statement follows:

East of Lake Tahinos English cavalry patrols, outmanoeuvring the enemy, have crossed the River Angista and have blown up several bridges.

The towns of Kavala and Drama, which are still occupied by Greek garrisons, have not been attacked by the Bulgarians.

In the Struma region there has been somewhat vigorous fighting between the advanced corps of the two armies and some skirmishes have occurred in the direction of the Beles Mountains.

Toward Lake Doiran and on the right bank of the Vardar vigorous artillery struggles are in progress. Our troops are organizing the territory conquered in the neighborhood of Ljumnica.

On our left wing the Serbian troops have made appreciable progress in the region of Kukuruz. Violent counterattacks directed by the Bulgarians against our positions northwest of Lake Ostrovo have been repulsed by the Serbians, who have taken several hundred prisoners.

Fighting between Bulgarians and Greeks, principally at Seres, has been reported in news dispatches from Greece for several days past.

The advance of the Bulgarians on Greek territory since the opening of the Allied offensive has caused a profound sensation in Greece, according to press dispatches from Saloniki and Athens. These dispatches reported that the Bulgarian advance had been used by the Venizelist leaders as a weapon to attack the Government and that volunteers were rushing to the front from all parts of the country to aid the commander at Seres, who had announced his intention of resisting the invaders.

VENIZELOS URGES GREEKS TO BE CALM

Troops Are Still Offering Resistance to Bulgars at Seres, Says Their Colonel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Colonel Christodoulas has issued an explanation of his action in resisting the Bulgars.

Continued on Page 2.

Says Germany Has Replaced All Merchant Ships Lost in War

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Germany is ready now for the competition on the sea which will take place after the war, declares Philip Heineken, Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, in an interview in the Politiken today.

Every ship destroyed during the war had been replaced, he said, and the North German Lloyd Line had built four new passenger steamers named the Zeppelin, Hindenburg, Kolumbus, and Muenchen, respectively. The company, he added, also intended to build a large number of 4,000-ton steamers of a uniform type in order when the war is over to enable the company to send out a swarm of steamers with great rapidity.

The submarines Deutschland and Bremen, said Herr Heineken, would not be used after the war, as the cost of their operation was too great.

8 KILLED IN LONDON BY ZEPPELIN RAIDER

36 Others Injured by Bombs Dropped—Some Raiders Were of New Giant Type.

LITTLE DAMAGE REPORTED

But Berlin Says Naval Batteries at Harwich and Folkestone Were Assailed with Good Results.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26.—One of the Zeppelins that raided England during Thursday reached the outskirts of London, and the bombs which it dropped killed three men, three women, and two children, and injured more or less seriously thirty-six other persons.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says:

"Some super-Zeppelins, of which frequent reports have come from Germany, evidently took part in the attack on England last night, for two of these vessels were clearly seen on the way west by inhabitants of the Dutch Islands. Of the four airships observed on the westward course two were of the newest type, each of them carrying four gondolas."

The missiles, which dealt death in London, struck the houses in working class neighborhoods. All the bombs which came from the raider, (apparently the only one which penetrated any distance inland,) fell in four well defined areas. Only one of these was in a main thoroughfare. The others were in quiet residential districts.

In the first of these areas the sound of the approaching airship was distinctly heard a quarter of an hour before any bombs fell. The raider made a wide semi-circle and then began to drop explosives.

One bomb fell near a van drawn by two horses. One of the animals was killed on the spot and the other had to be destroyed. The driver was taken to a hospital.

Another missile fell in an open yard in front of a railway station, causing damage to the iron fencing and breaking the windows of the main building.

A marvelous escape was reported near this place where a dairy was struck by a bomb and almost wrecked. The only room which was not damaged was one in which all the occupants of the house, four in number, were congregated.

Near by a bomb fell in the grounds of some almshouses, tearing up trees by the roots and breaking all the windows for a long distance around. One of the occupants was flung out of bed by the concussion. Other occupants of these almshouses had narrow escapes. This is not remarkable, since much of the roof was torn off and nearly all the windows were broken. Some of the inmates were bedridden.

In another place, where there were a number of small houses, two of these were completely wrecked. It is impossible to imagine how any one could have escaped alive there.

Three Dead in One House.

From one house, now a heap of débris, a man and woman and their little daughter were brought out dead. Their righthand neighbors tried to descend the staircase when they heard the violent explosion. These were a man, his wife and three little children, and all were thrown from the top of the stairs to the bottom.

Across the road from this little group of houses was a quiet house which even the most curious of the sightseeing crowds refrained from disturbing. Here lies dangerously ill, more from shock than from actual injury, a mother whose baby was born and died in the same hour one day last week.

Sleeping by her side, at the time of the raid, was the nurse who had attended her.

A flying piece from the bomb hit the nurse as she lay in bed. Later she was removed to a local hospital. There is little hope of her recovery.

Fragments of the bomb discovered in this neighborhood go to prove that something in the nature of an aerial torpedo, capable of being directed, and fitted with a propeller to accelerate its speed and force, was used in this latest raid.

One child who escaped death from a bomb was about 5 years old. When taken to a hospital because of injuries her first question was, "Have you got my dolly?"

Damage Loss Is Trifling.

Considering the nature of the districts visited by the Zeppelin, the damage was not large. Of military damage there was none, except that some soldiers were grazed by flying splinters. Not a foot of railway line was injured, and nothing done to stop any trade or industry. A few hundred pounds will cover all the injury done to property. In this respect the raid was a complete failure.

Official Accounts of the Raid.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Official bulletins issued by the War Office say that the damage done by the Zeppelin which reached the outskirts of London included the partial wrecking of an elec-

Continued on Page 3.

BRITISH ADVANCE AGAIN ON SOMME

Push Lines Several Hundred Yards Beyond Delville Wood After Some Hard Fighting.

THIEPVAL SUCCESS GROWS

Trenches Captured Extend from Nearly Half a Mile Across the Leipsig Redoubt.

ACTIVITY NEAR ST. MIHIEL

Germans Attack at Several Places in the Woevre Salient, but They Are Repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Attacking last night along the high road that runs from Longueval through Flers to Bapaume, the British gained considerable ground in the face of very strong German resistance. The fighting was particularly severe on the northern and eastern edges of Delville Wood. To offset this advance the Germans delivered a strong counterattack on the British lines west of Ginchy, which lies a short distance to the east of Longueval. The attack was repulsed and all through the day the German batteries shelled the positions heavily.

According to the War Office statement tonight, the British success south of Thiepval is even more important than reported yesterday. The trenches captured extend across the Leipsic salient for about 700 yards. All told, 500 prisoners were captured in this operation.

The Germans made the expected counterattack during the night against the New French positions southeast of Maurepas. The attack failed, however, with heavy losses. The French War Office reports tonight that 600 prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting.

Kaiser's Son in Command.

The Germans have placed on the line against the French between Hardecourt and Cléry the Fifth Division of Bavarian reserves and the First Division of the Prussian Guards. This guard division is commanded in person by Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the German Emperor, and took part in the fighting at Maurepas.

Guillemont, where the British are engaged in hard fighting, is being defended by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Regiment of Württemberg.

In the St. Mihiel salient, where no activity has been reported for several months, the French War Office statement this evening says that the Germans attempted three attacks along the southern edge of the salient. Only one of these attacks, in the Bois d'Ailly, succeeded in penetrating the French first-line trenches, but the Germans were immediately driven out.

The British afternoon statement follows:

On our right we joined up with the French, who made important progress yesterday through Maurepas. Much hard fighting has taken place in the eastern and northern edges of Delville Wood, and we have now advanced our line several hundred yards on each side of the Longueval-Flers road. As a result of these operations eight officers and 179 of other ranks had been taken prisoner by 8 o'clock this morning.

The length of the enemy's trenches captured south of Thiepval yesterday, reported in last night's communiqué, extends across the Leipsic salient for a distance of some 700 yards. Still further progress has been made in this sector by bombing attacks, and with very small loss to ourselves we have taken 500 prisoners in addition to the 62 reported last night.

Near the quarries east of Hulluch we exploded a mine, the crater of which we are now consolidating. Last night we made several successful raids, entering the German lines north of Neuville-St. Vaast, near Hulluch, and west of Aubers, inflicting some loss on the enemy. Near Ginchy a small hostile raiding party entered one of our saps, but was easily bombed out.

German Attack Repulsed.

The night report telling of the repulse of a German attack on the British trenches west of Ginchy follows:

West of Ginchy the enemy last night, to the strength of about two companies, attempted to attack our trenches, but were driven back by our machine-gun fire. The enemy's guns maintained a fairly heavy fire last night on these trenches, and this continued today. He also bombarded trenches we captured last night near Delville Wood.

There was much artillery activity by both sides on various parts of the front. We captured two machine guns yesterday near Delville Wood. Ninety prisoners, besides those already reported, were passed back today on the front between Mouquet farm and the Leipsic salient.

Two aeroplane raids were carried out against some of the principal railroad sidings on the enemy's lines of communication. Several trains were hit and considerable damage was caused to rolling stock. Other points of military importance were also bombed. Hostile aircraft generally avoided combats, but there were some engagements in which a number of enemy machines were damaged and driven down. One of our machines was brought down by the enemy's guns.

The statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office follows:

North of the Somme our troops consolidated themselves during the night on the ground captured north and northwest of Maurepas. South of the village the Germans made a sharp counterattack against Hill 121, occupied by our troops. Mowed down by our artillery and machine gun fire, the enemy was unable to approach our lines at any point, and suffered heavy losses. Some sixty prisoners, including two officers, fell into our hands as a result of this attack. The total of unwounded prisoners taken by us in this sector since yesterday is more than 350.

Between the Avre and the Aisne the artillery fighting was rather spirited in the night, in the regions of Roye, Lassigny and Moulin-sous-Touvent.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy's artillery displayed great activity, as did ours, in the region of Thiaumont Work. Toward 2 o'clock this morning the Germans made an attempt against the Village of Fleury, which failed utterly.

In the Forest of Apremont there

Continued on Page 5.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Under Fire at Front: First American Woman to Enter Verdun

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Details have just been learned here of a trip made to the French front a few days ago by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, through the special permission of the Minister of War. She was accompanied by A. Piatt Andrew, director of the field sections of the American Ambulance. Mrs. Vanderbilt is called "the guardian angel of the American Ambulance field service," and, although she has been active in Red Cross work since the beginning of the war, the trip was arranged to give her her first glimpse of the Americans whose activities she has so generously aided financially.

The schedule of the trip called for visits to headquarters, where five field ambulance units are now working. It was filled with more danger and genuine thrills than are usually the lot of visitors at the front.

Leaving Paris she told Mr. Andrew she hoped "to hear the cannon." He assured her her ears would ring before their return. They did. One night was passed at Pont-a-Mousson, where she declared she had had the crowning experience of her rather inclusive career. There was a heavy German bombardment of the town, and she was quartered in a house where the American Ambulance drivers were lodged. She was awakened by exploding shells and heard walls collapsing not far away as the shells loosened the foundations.

The din was terrific. All the Americans not on duty rushed for a reinforced cave, and Mrs. Vanderbilt was warned to seek the same refuge. With her hair down her back and a wrapper over her nightrobe she ran downstairs, with a pair of flapping slippers over her bare feet.

"I was wondering whether any one would call me," she said. "I heard those terrible explosions and buildings falling, but took it for granted that so long as I was not called I was safe."

Mr. Andrew said she was as cool as any of the crowd. Mrs. Vanderbilt returned to her room unafraid when the bombardment was over. She visited a De Secours post from which ambulances carry the wounded and where they are within a thousand yards of the German trenches.

At one place she was walking in an exposed position near the French machine guns. A soldier was shocked speechless by the sight of a woman where no woman had been since the battle lines were established. He sprang to her side and made signs to her to get away. She laughed. Then the soldier found his voice and explained that only a few minutes previously a man had been killed five feet from where she was standing.

Convinced then of her danger, she sought shelter. Later in her automobile she traveled a short distance over a road covered by German batteries. One shell, evidently aimed at her machine, fell in the road a hundred yards behind. The last place visited was Verdun, where she dined with the American Ambulance drivers at their mess.

She was the first American woman to enter the city, the only other women being nurses. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a white dress on the entire trip, white stockings, and white walking boots. The only marks of color were her blue veil and a red cross upon her arm.

WOMAN'S SHOTS KILL CAPTAIN IN CAMP

Mrs. Adams Fires Point-Blank at Spratling, a Leading Atlanta, Ga., Physician.

HUSBAND DEFENDS HER

His Wife Confessed to Him, He Asserts, That the Physician Had Compromised Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—Mrs. H. C. Adams of this city went to the State mobilization camp near Macon this morning and shot and killed Captain Edgar J. Spratling of Company F, Fifth Regiment. Captain Spratling in civil life was a well-known physician. The shooting took place in the street in front of Captain Spratling's tent.

Mrs. Adams, who had left her home without the knowledge of her husband, approached Captain Spratling, inquiring if "this was Captain Spratling?" She said later that she never before had seen Spratling in uniform.

At the reply, "Yes," Mrs. Adams drew a revolver and began shooting. The first bullet pierced Captain Spratling's throat and a second entered his mouth. Captain Spratling crumpled in a heap on the ground before his tent.

Lieutenant S. A. Kyser grabbed the woman, disarmed her, and placed her under arrest. According to the Lieutenant she cried out as she shot the officer, "You have ruined my home."

Mr. Adams made a statement tonight defending his wife.

"I didn't know she was going to do it," he said, "but she is justified if any person ever was. She told me last Friday of the reason which prompted her act today, and she then threatened to kill him. I thought I had succeeded in convincing her that it was of no use. She had a right to shoot him.

"I think her mind has become impaired. This man has preyed on her for several weeks, and although I did all I could to prevent it, it was useless. My wife has been under treatment by Dr. Spratling. Some time ago, shortly after the treatment was begun, Mrs. Adams told me that when she went to the doctor's office he compelled her to submit to his advances. She seemed half crazy when she told me."

According to Mr. Adams, his wife after relating to him the story of her alleged relations with Captain Spratling told him that she had threatened to tell her husband.

"She told me," Mr. Adams said, "that Spratling had advised her not to do it, as it would only result in publicity and would hurt her more than it would him. For this reason she remained silent until the matter became such a nightmare that she sobbed out the whole story to me."

Mrs. Adams is a comely woman and the mother of three children. She is about 30 years old.

Captain Spratling was a well-known Atlanta specialist. He was 49 years old and a graduate of Heidelberg, Germany.

Dr. Spratling lived in New York for a time and was Assistant Superintendent of Matteawan Asylum when Harry Thaw was confined there. Dr. Spratling was married. Mrs. Adams is held in the Bibb County Jail on a charge of murder. Charges were placed at headquarters in the State camp tonight. His fellow-officers indicated a belief that nervous disorders had caused the woman to think the physician-captain had acted improperly toward her.

WILSON TO KEEP UP FIGHT FOR RUBLEE

Federal Trade Commissioner Will Get Recess Appointment and Be Renominated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Wilson has decided to keep George Rublee on the Federal Trade Commission by making another recess appointment as soon as Congress adjourns and to renew the fight before the Senate in December for Mr. Rublee's confirmation.

Since March, 1915, Mr. Rublee has been serving as a member of the commission without compensation, the Senate allowing one session to pass without acting and finally rejecting the nomination because the nominee was "personally obnoxious" to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader. In response to a recent Senate resolution asking under what authority Mr. Rublee was continuing to serve, Chairman Hurley of the Trade Commission replied, citing court decisions upholding the legality of his service by recess appointment.

Mr. Rublee tendered his resignation several weeks ago, but was urged by the President to withhold it.

Continued on Page 2.

GIVES LIFE FOR BOY SEARED BY LIVE WIRE

Trolley Inspector, Knowing Well His Peril, Drags Dying Lad from Freight Car Top.

THREE KILLED BY PRANK

One of Four Boys Playing Tag in New Haven Yards Seizes Power Line Carrying 11,000 Volts.

The cut through which the yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad run beneath 177th Street is in a lonely part of the Bronx, yet so loud was the explosion which sounded from there just before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and so vivid the flashes of yellow and blue flame that rose and flickered over the street, that men and women raced for the place from blocks around.

They peered over the edge of the bridge by which 177th Street spans the cut and saw a small boy clinging to one of the high-power electric wires which supply current for the motor trains. Whether he was alive or dead those who watched him could not tell. His body writhed and twisted; his clothing was in flames; his feet danced on the iron-sheathed roof of a freight car over which he hung, and presently fire started from the wood where his feet rested. It was the first short circuit, occasioned by this contact, that had made the explosion and the flames.

Beside the car, on the adjoining tracks, lay three boys, two of whom recovered consciousness as the crowd watched, helpless from horror. The boys got to their feet, and, screaming and staggering, they made off across the other tracks of the yard. On the roof of the car the figure in blazing clothes still danced.

On the bridge late comers strove to thrust a passage to the rail where they might see. Among them was John Fulton, an inspector on the West Farms division of the Union Street Railway. In his pocket were the pair of rubber gloves that all inspectors carry against the need of repairing broken trolley wires and poles. He struggled to the bridge railing, saw the dancing figure on the freight car roof, and grabbed these gloves from his pocket. He pulled them on and pushed aside men and women till he had a space to clamber over the bridge railing. Then he dropped to the roof of a freight car, a few feet below.

It was one of a string beside which one boy still lay senseless and on which the other still jigged and danced. The fire had spread to two other cars, but Fulton sprang along the runway on the top, darted through the fire and grasped the figure that clung still to the heavy wire.

The crowd, that had watched breathless till then, groaned. For Fulton was seen to spring back from the boy as though a shock had flung him there. He balanced an instant on the edge of the car and then toppled over, falling on his head beside the boy who lay on the tracks, and he did not move. Above, the small figure fell away from the wire, released by Fulton's momentary grip. It rolled to the edge of the car and fell over, thudding down beside the man.

Policemen had arrived by this time and word of the accident had been telephoned to the railroad power house. The current was shut off from the wire above the freight car and firemen and ambulance surgeons slid down to the tracks. Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital examined Fulton and the boy he had tried to rescue. The man was dead he said, though he ordered a pulmotor, and for an hour directed an effort to resuscitate the inspector. Then it was found the fall had broken his neck. The boys he sent to the hospital, both unconscious and dying. There the two who had fled from the place had already been taken by Policeman Greene of the Westchester Station, who commandeered an automobile to use as an ambulance when he found the lads a block away, still dazed and scarcely knowing what they were doing.

It was from them that Coroner Flynn finally learned how the accident had happened, for, although they were slightly burned about the heads, faces, and chests, they soon recovered in the hospital. They were Carl and Ernest Lehmann, 10 and 9 years old, they told the Coroner. They live at 1,025 East 180th Street. With George Robel, 8 years old, of 2,070 Vyse Avenue, and Donato Larusa, 12, of 1,982 Vyse Avenue, they had been swimming in the Bronx River, and after their bath had started to pay

Continued on Page 2.

NEAR CRISIS AGAIN ON RAILWAY STRIKE; RAILROAD HEADS PROPOSE NEW TERMS; MEN INSIST ON ENDING NEGOTIATIONS

Brotherhood Leaders Say Railroads Have Manufactured False Public Opinion

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Not the least of the influences which have brought the attitude of the heads of the railroad brotherhoods from toleration to resentment toward the nine days of delay by the railroads has been the flood of telegrams which have been coming into Washington in support of the railroads' stand for arbitration. It is said that the President received more than 1,000 such telegrams today, only a few of which were opened.

The four labor leaders today charged before the President that the railroads were manufacturing a false public sentiment, and expressed the fear that their cause was being injured by this propaganda. In support of their contention that the sentiment reflected in the messages was not genuine, they placed before the President this telegram:

From Spokane, Wash., Aug. 24.
To W. G. Lee,
President Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen,
Washington, D. C.

Copy of message following was sent by J. L. Derorce, Division Superintendent, to all agents N. P. Ry.:

"It is highly important to get trainmen question discussed by the farmers, stock raisers, dairymen and merchants. Please get as many of these classes as possible in your town and vicinity to send telegrams rush to President Wilson at Washington, D. C., urgently requesting him to settle the controversy by arbitration. Telegrams should show business of sender. These telegrams are to be paid for from station funds and statement sent me for voucher your credit. I want you to send copies of these telegrams to me by wire as soon as transmitted to the President, using our own wires for this. Might be well to have some of the most prominent signers send message to their Congressmen and Senators in Washington in addition to those send to President Wilson. This is very important and must be given preference over normal business today."

• F. T. SAWDEY,
Secretary-Treasurer, Lodge No. 307.

The brotherhoods' leaders told President Wilson they had proof that many other railroads were manufacturing sentiment by paying for telegrams to be sent the President by individuals.

Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern, who controls the Northern Pacific, was shown the telegram and asked to comment on it.

"Well," he said, "I think this man was a good Superintendent but a very poor diplomat. That's all I have to say about it."

The Press Agent Bureau of the railroads continues to give out for publication copies of hundreds of telegrams which, they say, have been sent to President Wilson.

END OF EPIDEMIC BELIEVED AT HAND

Officials Feel Sure Schools of This City Can Be Opened by September 25.

STEADY DROP IN NEW CASES

Only 94 Reported for Day, with but 22 Deaths—Lowest for Any Friday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Thurs- day.	Deaths Yester- day.	New Cases Thurs- day.	New Cases Yester- day.
Manhattan	12	14	59	48
Brooklyn	14	7	31	24
Bronx	..	1	6	14
Queens	4	..	10	11
Richmond	1	..	3	2
Totals	31	22	109	94
Total of deaths to date				1,785
Total of cases to date				7,621

Health officials hope—and some of the more optimistic believe—that infantile paralysis has made its last high record in this city and that, from now on, daily reports of new cases and deaths will decrease steadily until there is nothing more to report.

Several Department of Health and United States Public Health Service officials, including Senior Surgeon Charles E. Banks, agreed yesterday in predicting that in one month from yesterday, that is, by Sept. 25, the date tentatively fixed for the opening of the schools, the epidemic stage of the disease would be over.

The ninety-four cases reported yesterday not only made a low record for any day in the week, but the number, also, was the lowest reported on any Friday since the outbreak became an epidemic. Friday reports usually have been larger than for any other day, with the possible exception of Tuesday.

Daily Average Now 108 New Cases.

The week ending on last Saturday, with its average of 130 cases a day, was considered to mark the beginning of the real decline of the epidemic, and this week has seen the daily average decrease to 108 cases for the first five days.

With the end of the epidemic in sight, the officials were led to make forecasts. They expected the total number of cases to exceed 10,000, and said that about 2,500 children would be left by the disease in such condition as to need braces, while at least 3,000 other children would be crippled, but with chances for complete or nearly complete recovery. The deaths would number about 2,500, it was predicted.

Four persons who have had poliomyelitis yesterday gave eighteen ounces of blood at the Willard Parker Hospital, and Dr. Abraham Zingher made appointments for today with three others who volunteered by mail. Among the contributors of blood was a young man, whose name was withheld, who gave eight ounces, despite the fact that he had given six ounces a week ago. He said he was going on a vacation soon and wanted to give all the blood he could before leaving town.

Another volunteer was James Kelly, 10 years old, of 74 Eighth Avenue, from whom Dr. Zingher took two ounces. Carl Frankenbusch, 18 years old, of 1,412 Charlotte Street, the Bronx, gave six ounces, and Edith E.

Continued on Page 5.

CONGRESS SESSION ENDS NEXT FRIDAY

Opposition to Early Adjournment Mysteriously Disappears, Even Among Republicans.

ALL NOW PULLING TOGETHER

Army Appropriation and Compensation Bills Quickly Disposed Of, Others Accelerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—That peculiar psychological condition, sometimes unexplainable, which appears at times to influence the course of important events in this capital, manifested itself suddenly and unexpectedly today, with the result that the pending legislative program is to be rushed through Congress with the intention of bringing adjournment of the session on next Friday. Yesterday the prospect for an early adjournment seemed hopeless. Sept. 9 was the tentative date for adjournment cited by interested persons, but many of them felt that their optimism was not entirely justified. Today, directed by something that came out of the air, as it were, the minds of Senators and Representatives became set on ending the Congressional session as soon as possible, and the way was cleared for completing the program in quick order.

In consequence of this state of mind every bill which the Administration and its representatives in the Senate and House regard as necessary to place on the statute books without delay will be acted on promptly, and there is every expectation that when President Wilson leaves Washington for the notification ceremonies to be held at Long Branch a week from tomorrow he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he can devote himself unreservedly to the campaign.

The House leaders were saying yesterday that they would require a week to adjust the differences between the House and the Senate over the General Revenue bill after the Senate had passed the measure. Today it was arranged that the Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance should have informal conferences while the bill was being considered in the Senate, and that such changes as that body made in the measure as it passed the House should be discussed in the informal conferences and the points of dispute harmonized as fast as they appeared. This means that when the joint conference committee of the two houses meets to adjust the differences the adjustment in most cases will have been made in advance, and the conference report will be ready practically simultaneously with the completion of the bill by the Senate.

Absentees Telegraphed For.

The Congressional leaders sent out telegrams to the many absentee Senators and Representatives to return to Washington. The House has been hampered in transacting business by the lack of a quorum, which placed it at the mercy of any member who cared to object to any action until a majority of the membership was present. This happened today in a way to postpone the consideration of important legislation. Very little business remains to be transacted by

Continued on Page 2.

ACTION WITHIN 72 HOURS

Unions' Order to Quit Work All Ready Except the Date.

HAVE $15,000,000 WAR FUND

Public to Have Five Days' Notice and Soldiers on Mexican Border Not to Starve.

CONGRESS ACTION UNLIKELY

Politicians Ready to Use President's Efforts as Text Whether He Succeeds or Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The country tonight seemed nearer to a national railroad strike than at any time since President Wilson took the matter in hand.

Notified today that the brotherhood Chairmen were ready to leave Washington, Mr. Wilson served notice on the railway Presidents that he must have their answer. The railroad Presidents and managers tonight framed a reply to Mr. Wilson which is not the acceptance that Mr. Wilson expected, but a counterproposal which would have to be submitted to the four brotherhoods. The brotherhoods declare they will not recede an inch from the President's plan of settlement. The railroad Presidents say they will stand firm on their proposal.

At 10:30 o'clock the railroad executives adjourned and announced that they had agreed upon their reply to the President. It will be put into letter form, approved at a meeting of the executives, at 10 o'clock tomorrow and read to the President at noon.

It is not thought to be possible that the brotherhoods will agree to further negotiations, and Mr. Wilson must then do one of three things: Declare all negotiations off or ask the brotherhoods to accept the lesser concessions contained in the roads' counterproposal, or flatly demand of the railroads that they accept his terms.

All persons familiar with the situation doubt that either of the latter two proposals would bring peace.

Unions Want a Fight.

The 640 Chairmen are demanding a fight on the plea that they have been trifled with long enough. The strike orders have been printed, and only the date remains to be filled in. The details of the strike have been planned, and every Chairman has his instructions. The unions have all their resources in cash or quickly convertible securities, and the leaders, after counting up today, said the total fund of the four brotherhoods was approximately $15,000,000.

The day of negotiations began in gloom and ended in darkness. At the suggestion of financial interests in New York and Chicago a draft of legislation which the railroads asked was laid before President Wilson yesterday. This provided for an increase of the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission by two members, so that it might soon hear a rate increase application, such a bill having passed the House, and for the creation at once of the President's proposed Federal commission. Mr. Wilson called in his advisers from the Capitol, and after being told that it would be impossible to force such a program through with Congress scheduled to adjourn on Sept. 2 or 3, Mr. Wilson told the railroad executives that he could not do what they asked, and that they would have to trust to the next Congress.

At the meetings today the majority of the Presidents and managers declared their dissatisfaction. Meeting after meeting brought debate after debate, and when Mr. Wilson called the Committee of Three to the White House early in the afternoon and told them the railroads must act promptly the situation became critical.

The proposal that the railway Presidents decided latest to submit to Mr. Wilson provides that the eight-hour day be granted in principle, but that the question of how much the workers are to be paid for the eight-hour day be submitted to arbitration, the President to name the arbitrators.

Would Take No Lesser Concession.

The labor leaders declare tonight that there was no probability Mr. Wilson would ask them to accept a lesser concession, and that if he did there was no possibility of their accepting it.

After a meeting of the 640 Chairmen this morning the four heads of the brotherhoods went to the White House and when they had left Mr. Wilson knew that there would be action of some sort within twenty-four hours. The leaders did not threaten, but told the President that with hundreds of telegrams from the brotherhood lodges in all parts of the country demanding action they could not keep their men in line much longer. He was given to understand that in seventy-two hours at the most the Chairmen would leave Washington to carry messages of peace or of war, as the railroads might decide.

The President sent Secretary Tumulty to the New Willard Hotel to summon the railroad Presidents to receive his call for haste.

The brotherhoods, in the meanwhile, have everything ready for the strike. If the Chairmen leave the city without peace being declared, each will take a sealed envelope containing the strike order, with the hour it is to begin written in. He will open this envelope upon the receipt of a single code word from the brotherhood leaders, who would be in

New York, and thereupon follow the instructions of his sealed orders. It will take five days for some of the Chairmen to get home, so the public will have at least five days' notice.

$15,000,000 Strike Fund.

As for finances, the brotherhoods say they are in good shape. The trainmen have more than $4,000,000 in their treasury, and it was said tonight that the financial resources of the four brotherhoods are about $15,000,000. It was said that not a cent of this amount would be paid in strike benefits, but that the men would live on their savings, while the $15,000,000 was used for prosecuting the strike. The leaders say that they will go into the market and buy off the men the railroads might hire as strikebreakers.

The brotherhood chiefs have made an arrangement with the Government by which the 150,000 soldiers on the Mexican border will be in no danger of starvation. The unions will furnish skilled men to run food trains if the Government guarantees that these trains carry nothing but food for soldiers. As for mail trains, they have decided that inasmuch as the Government has a mail contract with the railroads the mails are not their affair.

It was learned tonight on high authority that a considerable part of the passenger trains will run as long as the railroads do not attempt to carry freight on such trains. It is the program of the brotherhoods to beat the railroads by holding up all freight. They believe it can be done in two weeks.

All the railroads were busy tonight figuring how to fight a strike. They figure that if they can get 15,000 engineers they can win. They think they can get firemen, trainmen, and conductors, but engineers are scarce.

It is not believed that Congress will do anything to halt the men if they decide to strike. Some of the railroads have a plan by which the Federal courts would be asked to issue an injunction against the labor leaders for conspiracy against the public welfare under the common law. This program might also include a move for the indictment of the brotherhood heads. Lawyers have advised the railroad executives that because of Section 6 of the Clayton act there is grave doubt of the success of such a move.

The heads of the brotherhoods were asked if they were alarmed by such a move. They replied that months ago they had retained two of the leading lawyers in the United States who had advised them that no injunction could issue against calling a strike as long as the Clayton law was in effect.

Howard Elliott's View.

Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven, who came to Washington yesterday, issued a statement today to which great significance was attached.

"Personally as well as officially," said Mr. Elliott, "I have believed and I still believe that a question of such great importance as the eight-hour day should be settled only after all its aspects had been carefully considered by a tribunal free from prejudice and partisanship.

"I hope, therefore, very much, that in the interest of all our 100,000,000 people some solution of the present situation may be found, rather than that it should be settled off-hand and solely in the interest of the 400,000 who are now pressing their demands."

President F. D. Underwood of the Erie said the difficulty about accepting the President's terms was that the railroads would have to think of the future.

$100,000,000 a Bagatelle.

"I hope," he said, "that the public does not think we are standing out against the payment of $50,000,000 or even $100,000,000. That is a mere bagatelle to what the proposal really means. Figure out what granting this $50,000,000 to the four brotherhoods and other millions to other unions that will seek the eight-hour day will mean to the railroads of the United States in the next twenty years. Why, it means a sum that would make the national debt look insignificant."

A large factor that has led to the crisis is that the President believes the railroads should take his word that the rate increase will be forthcoming if the increased cost of operation under the eight-hour day justifies it. He believes that public opinion is back of the eight-hour day and that public opinion will demand that the railroads get higher freight rates if needed. He believes this would come to pass whether or not he is re-elected.

While Congress has made no definite plans for action if a break comes, since the matter has been in the hands of the President, Congressmen do not expect to be held here after the business of the session is over. They are averse to taking any action until after election. The railroad Executives argue that there is little probability of the action they seek in the short session, especially if President Wilson is not re-elected.

Politicians Ready.

Whatever turn the situation may take, Republicans expect to use the White House effort in the campaign. If the President succeeds, they will say he has been influenced politically by the 400,000 votes of the trainmen; if he fails, they will use that as an argument against him. Congressman Gardner has a speech written to be delivered in Maine next week in which he makes a bitter attack upon Mr. Wilson, referring to his writing on labor before he became President and his present attitude. One sentence of Mr. Gardner's prepared speech asks: "Is Mr. Wilson a simple vacillator, or is he an old-fashioned political humbug?" Another sentence would accuse the President of straying to "the spots where the votes are thickest."

If the President succeeds, the Democrats expect to make great campaign material out of his use of his good offices. If he fails the Administration Democrats have never considered that possible.

LETTERS CRITICISE PRESIDENT

Railroads Make Public Protests from Many Sources.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Among the many telegrams made public tonight by the Railroad Press Bureau were these:

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 25.

Elisha Lee, Chairman Managers' Committee, Washington, D. C.:

We hope that you will be successful in bringing about a settlement of the vexatious question before you without a strike, as we appreciate fully its seriousness. However, the President should be brought to understand that the principles you are contending for are of such vital importance to the manufacturing and business interests of this country that he can not afford to sacrifice them. The question should be submitted to a commission of high standard, free from politics, to reach a proper determination of the subjects involved. No other settlement should be consented to, even though a strike followed. The President should not undertake to adjudicate questions between capital and labor which might result in tremendous losses to both interests.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

This came from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association:

Chicago, Aug. 25.

Elisha Lee, Managers' Committee, Washington, D. C.:

Editorials and cartoons in Middle Western newspapers are strong for the position taken by the railway managers in demanding arbitration of the wage dispute.

JOHN M. GLENN, Secretary.

A Western Mayor wrote:

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 25.

E. Pennington, President, Soo Line, Washington, D. C.:

Public sentiment in our community strongly in favor of arbitration of dispute between railroads and employes.

GEORGE D. HAMILTON, Mayor.

A former Wisconsin Governor wrote:

Marshfield, Wis., Aug. 25.

Elisha Lee, Chairman, Managers Committee, Washington, D. C.:

The abrogation of the question of arbitration means later on a nation-wide strike and no question for argument, submission or a strike. Subsequent events resulting from abrogation of the principle of arbitration will be more disastrous than a railway strike. The general public and business interests are in sympathy with the railroads for arbitration.

W. H. UPHAM.

This letter was from Kansas City business men:

Kansas City, Aug. 25.

Hale Holden, Chairman, President's Committee, Washington, D. C.:

The Commercial Club of Kansas City, representing nearly 2,000 of the business men of this community, supports unqualifiedly the principle of complete arbitration, including work day, or pay day; any agreement or concession which fails to protect the principle of arbitration is, in our judgment, contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and will be of great detriment to the industrial welfare of the country at large.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF KANSAS CITY.

The other letters made public were similar in tone.

CAN'T ENJOIN STRIKE UNLESS RIOTING STARTS

Brotherhoods May Conspire If They Do Not Bring About Violence, Says R. V. Lindabury.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Aug. 25.—A Federal injunction against the brotherhoods on the ground that they were conspiring against the public welfare would not be feasible, said Richard V. Lindabury, a high authority on corporation law, in discussing the strike situation at his home in this town tonight. An injunction could be issued only to prevent violence, he asserted.

Mr. Lindabury declared that in calling a general railroad strike the brotherhood leaders might be regarded as conspiring against the public welfare, but he held that it was the kind of conspiracy which was entirely admissible from a legal standpoint unless it led to actual riot. Mr. Lindabury was much interested in the report that the railroad heads seemed to be stiffening in their position.

"If it is true," he said, "it is easy to analyze the reason. The situation as it has developed seems to me something like this: When a real estate agent wants to make a deal between an owner and a buyer, he cares only for making a sale, without regard to which side gets the better bargain. Consequently, he brings as heavy pressure to bear on both sides as he can, and naturally he bears the heaviest on the side he thinks is most likely to yield.

"The public, as represented by the President, has been bearing hardest on the railroads, because it believed them the easiest to sway. The report that the railroad officials are stiffening in their attitude would indicate they had made the discovery that it would be much better for them if they changed places and society found the employes in the yielding position.

"Much has been made of the supposedly strong political advantage of the brotherhoods in making their demands in a Presidential year. If the situation is considered entirely from that standpoint, it is a question which side now has the strongest position. The union leaders must remember that if a strike actually occurs it probably means the defeat of the President's party no matter which side is responsible for it. With the decision resting in the hands of the railroad managers, as it now apparently does rest, the brotherhoods have left it largely to the roads to decide to which party the political advantages are to swing.

"Through the President's open and immediate indorsement of the eight-hour day principle, entirely aside from its merits, the railroads have doubtless created much moral support from the public, which they would otherwise not have received, simply because he has openly accepted one side. Many persons immediately call him unfair without further consideration. For this reason and through the enlistment of the interest of the farmer and small shipper in keeping down freight rates the railroads are constantly strengthening their position before the public. It seems to me a very debatable question which side now has the stronger strategical position, and delay must necessarily work to the benefit of the roads."

Exporters Uphold Arbitration.

E. M. Herr, President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, gave out last night this telegram he had sent to President Wilson:

"The American Manufacturers' export Association, representing more than 500 American manufacturers, employing more than 1,000,000 workmen, having in mind the interest of both and the future necessity of American export trade, respectfully and urgently requests you to uphold the principle of arbitration."

Mr. Herr said he also had sent telegrams to Senator Simmons and Senator Lewis, urging them to support the Webb bill and to uphold the principle of arbitration.

INTERBOROUGH R.R. MEN RATIFY UNION DEMANDS

Meet With Labor Leaders and Decide to Stand for Better Wages and Conditions.

Two thousand employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, among which union organizers have been working since the recent traction strike, met at Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night and ratified demands for better working conditions and increased pay, which have been submitted to that company. This action was taken, union leaders explained, so that the company could not contend, in the event of a controversy later, that the rank and file of employes had not been behind the movement.

Nearly all the carmen's union leaders and officials attended the meeting, and several addressed the men. William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo Engravers' Union, arrived unexpectedly from Washington. They sail for England today to attend the convention of the British trade unionists.

Others there were Matthew J. Higgins, John McGrath, and Peter Rooney, International Organizers of the Amalgamated; Peter J. O'Brien, Fourth Vice President of the Amalgamated; Hugh Frayne, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor; William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated; Edward McMorrow of Chicago, P. J. Fay and Joseph H. Reardon, members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated.

Fitzgerald made a speech in which he advocated unionism and spoke of its advantages at length. He was frequently interrupted by applause, but it was not until he threatened a strike if the company did not grant the demands of the union that he created real enthusiasm.

"If the gentlemen at 165 Broadway do not see fit to grant the demands we have made," he said, "we shall not have to go back. We shall go on until they change their minds."

Following this he read the demands sent to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, on Thursday night.

William D. Mahon told the men that the companies had no right to prevent them from organizing. He said the victory of the Third Avenue and green car line employes, who had fought opposition from all sides, including the police, had blazed the way for better conditions for the subway and elevated men. The surface car men had won great rights for both the elevated and subway men, he said, and these could now go down in a body and demand better conditions without being forced to meekly accept those imposed upon them.

Several of the other labor leaders spoke in the same general vein, and then it was announced that the meeting would go into executive session.

LANSING WILL GREET MEXICAN DELEGATES

Coming Here for Preliminary Session of Commission in This City.

CONSULTS GRAY AND LANE

Prof. Rowe Accepts Post of Secretary to Conferees—Rodgers to Advise Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Aug. 25.—Secretary Lansing conferred at luncheon today with Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and former Judge George Gray of Delaware, who are two of the American members of the Mexican-American Joint International Commission regarding plans for the work of the commission. He had conferred previously with Dr. John R. Mott of New York, the third American member of the commission.

The first session of the commission will be held in New York at the Hotel Biltmore on Monday Sept. 4. Secretary Lansing will go to New York for the initial session and there will greet the three Mexican delegates who, according to a message received from James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the United States Government in Mexico City, will leave the Mexican capital at once.

Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican members of the commission, will go from Mexico City to Vera Cruz and sail direct from that port for New York, accompanied by Mr. Rodgers and John W. Bell, Mr. Rodgers's private secretary. Alberto Pani and Ygnacio Bonillas, the other Mexican members of the commission, will travel by rail to New York via San Antonio. After the preliminary sessions in New York the commission will hold its meetings somewhere on the New England coast.

Leo S. Rowe, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Pennsylvania, called on Secretary Lansing today to accept the post of Secretary to the commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—A suggestion of the United States that preliminary conferences of the American-Mexican commission be held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York is reported to have been accepted by the Mexican Government, although this has not been officially announced.

It is reported here that the formal sessions of the commission probably will be held in Portsmouth, N. H.

The Mexican delegates held a long conference this afternoon with Foreign Minister Aguilar at the Foreign Office. All details of their trip to the United States were arranged.

Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican commission, said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that, while he could not state whether the American delegates were entirely acceptable to the de facto Government, he considered Messrs. Lane, Gray, and Mott fully capable of arranging with the Mexican delegates all questions at issue between the two countries. He added that he was personally acquainted with Secretary Lane, whom he had met in Washington last Winter, and considered him one of the Americans who thoroughly understand the Mexican situation. In regard to Dr. Mott and Judge Gray, Mr. Cabrera said that he had received very favorable reports.

The Mexican delegates will confer with General Carranza tomorrow and Saturday to receive final instructions.

James Linn Rodgers, special agent of the United States, and his secretary, Mr. Bell, will accompany the Mexican delegates, following instructions from the State Department. They will attend the conferences in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Cabrera narrowly escaped being killed in an automobile accident late last night when returning from conferring with Minister Aguilar and other delegates. The machine running at high speed struck a tree on the Paseo Reforma, and all the party were caught under the car. Fortunately none was seriously injured.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—Members of the Mexican Commission to the conference of representatives of the United States and Mexico for the settlement of international differences tentatively agreed, after a conference late today, to leave for the United States on Sunday morning. According to their present plans, Luis Cabrera, President of the Mexican Commission, will proceed by the way of Vera Cruz in company with James Linn Rodgers, the American representative to the Carranza Government, and Mr. Rodgers's secretary, John W. Bell. From Vera Cruz they will continue either by a Spanish steamer to Havana or on the United States tender Dixie.

Alberto J. Pani, President of the National Railways of Mexico, and Ygnacio Bonillas intend to go to the United States in Mr. Pani's private car by the way of Piedras Negras, San Antonio, and St. Louis.

The Mexican commissioners decline to discuss their instructions.

The Department of the Interior is formulating a decree calling Congressional elections. It probably will not be issued until all returns are in from the municipal elections to be held Sept. 3. Those elected under this decree will organize a constitutional assembly to consider reforms in the Constitution.

LEFT FORTUNE TO CHARITY.

Valuable Stocks Bequeathed to Institutions by Col. James G. Butler.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—Large bequests to charitable and educational institutions are made in the will of James Gay Butler, the wealthy philanthropist, which was filed today. Colonel Butler died on Monday night. The principal bequests follow:

To Lindenwood Female College, St. Charles, Mo., to Bethesda Home for the Aged, St. Louis; and to the Missouri Association for the Blind, each twenty shares of stock in the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis; 200 shares of preferred stock in the American Tobacco Company, 48 shares of preferred stock in the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, 32 shares of preferred stock in P. Lorillard Company, 100 shares in the British-American Tobacco Company, and 40 shares in the Industrial Loan Company of St. Louis.

To Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., to the Girls' Industrial Home, St. Louis, and to the Home for the Friendless, St. Louis, each 10 shares in the Mercantile Trust Company, 100 shares preferred in the American Tobacco Company, 24 shares preferred in the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, 16 shares preferred in P. Lorillard Company, 50 shares in the British-American Tobacco Company and 20 shares in the Industrial Loan Company.

The will provides that in each case the bequest shall constitute a permanent endowment to be known as the "James Gay Butler Endowment Fund."

The Butler holdings and one-half of the estate are left in trust to the widow. There are many bequests to relatives.

Large bequests of shares in tobacco companies also were made to the Young Woman's Christian Association of St. Louis and to the St. Louis Children's Hospital.

BLACKLIST OF SWISS LAID TO GERMANY

Lausanne Gazette Charges Mail Is Intercepted and Pressure Put on Offenders.

Germany has instituted against Swiss mercantile organizations a blacklist more rigorous than the British blacklist against which the American Government recently protested, according to the Lausanne Gazette of July 27. The Gazette refers at length to the German blacklisting of Swiss tradesmen, and says the German Government has actually established an office in Berne where the blacklist is prepared and corrected. It also intimates that German agents in Switzerland have managed to get mail belonging to Swiss houses, and that so great is the power of the German Blacklist Bureau in Berne that it has even been able toforce certain Swiss mercantile houses to boycott other Swiss houses.

"It is now positively established," says the Gazette, "that the Germans have made a blacklist on which are written the names of Swiss mercantile houses having business relations with houses in the countries of the Allies. The list was made for reprisal purposes and a great many victims are from the Canton of Neuchâtel. A supplement to the original blacklist bears the date of July 21, 1916, and includes the names of firms numbered from 306 to 320 inclusive. One name in this list has been scratched off because without doubt the head of the firm yielded to the Germans in the matter.

"Too many of our people are ignorant of the way in which the list has been made, by whom it was compiled, and under what circumstances. The wording of the list is rigorously exact and furnishes conclusive evidence of the activities of German agents in Switzerland. The office of the agents where the blacklist is made up is at 6 Schauzenstrasse, Berne. It is on the sixth floor, and it is reported that this office reports directly to the German Legation in Berne.

"At the head of the Blacklist Bureau is an officer of the German Army named Schmitz, who was promoted to a captaincy early in February. Captain Schmitz supervises the work, and assisting him is a German Lieutenant named Meyer.

"The names on the blacklist are those of factories and industrial organizations as well as those of individual merchants and tradesmen of all kinds, who either trade directly with the Allies or whom the Germans suspect of truding with them.

"The boycotted houses are not only deprived of articles of a combustible nature, but they are also deprived of all raw materials and manufactured products of all kinds originating in Germany. In a word, they have been put on the blacklist without notice of any kind or a single word to explain the reason of the boycott.

"The German agents have had a good chance at the high sugar plum of our commerce and industries, for they know that up to the present the Entente has been unable to deliver in Switzerland the coal and other products necessary to her industry. They have both profited by and abused the situation.

"Here is where the boldness of the bureau has passed all limits. It has not only boycotted the Swiss houses so far as German houses are concerned, but it has also forced a boycott against them even by other Swiss industries.

"One sees that the injuries Germans have done in Switzerland are infinitely graver than they are generally supposed to be. We are astounded that the Federal Council has not long since found it necessary to make the clean sweep the situation demands."

SEIZE PROPERTY OF BRITISH.

Germany Takes Over the Assets of Gas Company Owned in England.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Government has ordered the sequestration of the property of a gas company operating in this city, the ownership of which is British.

Special dispatches from London recently called attention to a decree issued on June 21 by the German Bundesrat and likely to affect numerous British interests in Germany. Under it the Chancellor is empowered in his discretion to order the liquidation of concerns in Germany whose capital is held preponderantly by British subjects, or which are controlled or managed from British territory. The decree was described as being one of reprisal for British liquidation of German undertakings.

DANISH UPPER HOUSE VOTES FOR ELECTION

Question of Sale of West Indies Will be Settled at Polls—Politics Plays Part in Decision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—At the Landsthing's public meeting today the Moderates and Conservatives carried an order of the day decreeing that the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States be postponed until after the war, and if that should be impossible, that it be settled by a general election according to the new fundamental law. The Moderate spokesman declared that if the Government during the delegation's negotiations had accepted the Moderate proposal, leaving the sale question to the new coalition cabinet, he felt sure that the result should have been a sale. He further admitted an absolute majority in the Rigsdag and among the population for the sale, saying it was best for Denmark and the islands as well that the United States buy them.

The Home Minister, Mr. Ove Rode, made a speech calling attention to the order of the day. Premier Zahle declared if the order of the day were adopted the Government would propose that a new fundamental law be put into force.

After five hours of discussion entirely devoted to domestic political questions the order of the day was adopted, forty-two Moderates and Conservatives voting yes, eight Radicals and Socialists voting no, and only one Conservative, Count Frijs, not voting. The Government will now proceed to prepare for the election.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Secretary of State Lansing believes that the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies will be ratified by the United States Senate during its present session, according to a cablegram today from the Secretary to Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American Minister.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Thursday, Aug. 24, (Delayed.)—In resolutions adopted today the local legislature urged upon the Danish Government the expediting of the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The transfer of the islands to the United States as speedily as possible is "earnestly requested" of the mother country.

GALLINGER ATTACKS TARIFF INSURGENTS

Praises Aldrich and Declares Cannon Was Selected by Them as a "Jonah."

PROGRESSIVES MAKE REPLY

Gronna Says They Revolted Against the Methods of Personal Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Old line Republicans and Progressive Republicans engaged in their first clash of the session today in the Senate debate on the Emergency Revenue bill.

Declaring that the policy of protection had been vindicated, Senator Gallinger, the Republican floor leader, made a spirited defense of the "Old Guard." He paid tributes to Nelson W. Aldrich and Joseph G. Cannon, and said that when insurgents in the Republican ranks wanted to find a Jonah they selected Cannon, then Speaker of the House.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota and Senator Cummins of Iowa replied briefly to Mr. Gallinger. They said there had been a revolt against Aldrichism and Cannonism, and Mr. Gronna referred to the "methods of personal leaders who carried the idea of protection to undue lengths."

Along about 1906, Senator Gallinger said, after the country had enjoyed unprecedented prosperity under the Dingley tariff passed in 1897, it became evident that forces were at work to create dissatisfaction with the order of things. The history of the growth of the protest against protection was traced by Mr. Gallinger down through the period of magazine muckraking and the controversy over Canadian reciprocity and the demand for revision of the tariff. He charged that "the publishers' trust," in seeking free admission of wood pulp from Canada, and the women in asking for cheaper gloves and hosiery, were responsible for the ferment against protection. In 1908 Republican State conventions began to demand a modified tariff, and then some Republican Congressmen undertook to disclaim responsibility for "radical provisions" of the Dingley tariff. They began to look around for a Jonah.

Cannon as a "Sacrifice."

"With the active assistance of the Democrats," the Senator continued, "they selected a man who had served his country in the House of Representatives thirty years, who had constantly and honorably advocated the protective tariff system as the one sure means for the perpetuation of an industrial system which never has had a parallel in the history of the world. They declared that 'Cannonism must go,' and this cry was echoed all over the land.

"The Democrats were permitted to select as Mr. Cannon's confederate a man who, out of the abundance of his learning and energy, had for years performed the difficult task connected with the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Finance, a man who had always, in season and out of season, been true to the Republican faith and who had constantly worked to bring out invaluable facts that have been used to advantage for the benefit of the nation.

"This man, Nelson W. Aldrich, was chosen for attack and defamation. His clear view enabled him to penetrate the beyond, and he was able to render service of inestimable value. But the word had passed that Aldrichism and Cannonism were responsible for all the wrongs that existed in the body politic, including the increased prices of everything, whether the articles were on the free list or not. And I refer to the fact that many of those who knew better assisted in discrediting those men, hoping thereby to persuade the country into the belief that they were trying to purify the party. But the great bulk of the party remained true to the fundamental principles of their political faith, and they now have the satisfaction of seeing a United Republican Party going forth under the banner of protection to win back the country from the political fate that befell it."

Senator Gallinger charged President Wilson with being an out-and-out free trader, and said he had openly boasted that he bought his socks in Scotland because he could get them cheaper there at the time he was drawing $10,000 a year as Governor of New Jersey—money, Mr. Gallinger said, which came from the pockets of people who made their living in manufactures.

Decline of business generally over the country in the ten months following the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons tariff was alleged by Mr. Gallinger, who held that only the war in Europe, through creating a demand for war supplies, had saved the Democratic Party from overthrow. Mr. Gallinger said that in the ten months named imports increased $88,000,000 and exports fell off $342,000,000, and he cited this as proof of the failure of the new tariff.

Gronna Hits at Cannonism.

"I was a member of the House," said Senator Gronna in reply, "when the revolt against Cannonism took place, and I was a part of it. It was not, as the Senator says, designed to be a protest against the protective system, but rather against the methods of personal leaders, who carried the idea of protection to undue lengths. I did nothing in that movement of which I am the least ashamed. I was a third party Progressive, and I have always been a Progressive. Had the standpatters not insisted on some of the high rates in the Payne-Aldrich bill there would have been no revolt. The Senator makes an unwarranted criticism of those who dared to refuse submission to the control of the House by Cannonism."

"I, too," said Senator Cummins, "rebelled against Aldrichism here in the Senate. I have no apologies to make for anything I had occasion to say or to do. I dissented from the views of the party leaders at that time in regard to the Tariff bill, and I have never regretted the course I took."

Senator Wadsworth made an argument against the Revenue bill which he criticised for being framed in a manner to inflict injustice in the income, corporation, and inheritance taxes. He charged that the Democratic leaders had repudiated every suggestion made by President Wilson in his message last December for special and direct taxes.

The Democrats of the Financial Committee today agreed to strike from the bill the proposed stamp tax on insurance policies against which there has been a flood of protests. Senator Overman introduced amendments to provide that the proposed 5 per cent. tax on manufactures of materials entering into the making of munitions and especially into gunpowder should not apply to agricultural products. The amendment is designed especially to exempt cotton.

GIVES LIFE FOR BOY SEARED BY LIVE WIRE

Continued from Page 1.

a visit to an aunt of the Lehmann boys, who lives in Unionport. As a short cut they started through the railroad yards. A string of freight cars stood there, and the youngsters began to play tag over them. Robel and Larusa were on top of a car, and the Lehmann boys were hanging to the ladder on the side, when young Robel touched the wire, which hangs close above the cars, so as to pass beneath the bridge.

The Lehmann boys said they had been flung to the ground, they didn't know how, for they hadn't touched Robel or Larusa. Neither did they know how Larusa was hurt, for he had been some distance from young Robel. Both these boys were terribly burned, however, and within an hour Robel died in the hospital. The doctors hoped at first to save Larusa but he died about 10 o'clock.

The wire the boys touched carried an alternating current of 11,000 volts, and it was suggested last night that this power was too great for the resistance of Fulton's gloves. How else he could have been knocked off the car none could think. Fulton was 48 years old and left a widow and six children. According to the police he gave his life knowingly, for he was accustomed to handling electricity and must have known the resisting power of his gloves.

The accident halted traffic on the New Haven line for more than an hour, for, although the company kept the power on all other wires, Acting Inspector Savage ordered the reserves of the Westchester and Bronx Park stations to police the tracks and to stop all trains, no matter on what track they might be, until the ambulance surgeons and firemen had finished their work.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY
MANUFACTURER
&
Cigarettes
FATIMA
VAFIADIS
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT
CHESTERFIELD
PIEDMONT

8 KILLED IN LONDON BY ZEPPELIN RAIDER

Continued from Page 1.

tric power station and engineering works, and the starting of several small fires by the incendiary bombs.

The other German airships visited the east and southeast coasts and although many bombs were dropped—about 100 in all—no casualties have so far been reported from any district.

The war office statement says:

Five or six enemy airships raided the east and southeast coasts of England. Two or three raiders came in over the eastern counties and dropped over thirty bombs without causing any casualties or damage. Another raider attempted to approach a seaport town, but, being heavily fired on by anti-aircraft guns, was driven off to the eastward after dropping nineteen bombs in the sea without reaching their objective.

Another airship which visited the southeast coast also came under a heavy fire from anti-aircraft defenses, and was compelled to unload her cargo of bombs in the sea without doing any damage to life or property.

Another raider succeeded in reaching the outskirts of London, where explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, and it is regretted that casualties occurred among the civilian population as follows:

Killed, 3 men, 3 women, 2 children; injured seriously, 3 men, 4 women; injured slightly, 7 men, 7 women, 3 children. In addition, 1 soldier was seriously and 14 were slightly injured by broken glass.

As far as has been ascertained up to the present, some forty bombs were dropped. Most of these fell either on small property or in the open, but an electric power station was slightly damaged and engineering works were somewhat damaged by fire. Several small fires occurred, all of which were promptly extinguished by the London Fire Brigade, several persons being rescued from positions of danger by firemen.

Fire was opened on this airship, which immediately altered its course. It is possible that the first airship was followed by a second raider, but this cannot for the present be verified.

Some of our airmen went up in pursuit, and one airman succeeded in firing at the raider at close range. In all 100 bombs are known to have been dropped by the raiders.

A statement issued earlier in the day said:

Six hostile airships raided the east and southeast coasts of England last night at intervals between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning. One airship made her way westward well inland. The remainder of the fleet carried out short inroads over the coast. The number of bombs dropped by the raiders has not yet been ascertained. Several bombs are reported to have been directed at ships at sea. The damage effected by the raid was slight.

In one locality a railway station and some houses were damaged and two horses were killed. At another point two houses were wrecked.

Anti-aircraft guns came into action at certain points, both on land and from ships at sea.

Germans Claim Good Effects.

The German War Office statement regarding the raid reads:

Thursday night several naval dirigibles attacked the southern portion of the English east coast, abundantly bombarding the city and southwestern district of London; batteries at the naval vantage points of Harwich and Folkestone and numerous vessels at the wharf at Dover. Everywhere very good effects were observed.

All the airships, both going and returning, were heavily but unsuccessfully shelled by numerous guarding forces. During their attack they were fired on by anti-aircraft batteries. All have returned.

SEES GERMAN SCHEME TO EMBROIL HOLLAND

Correspondent of London Paper Cites New Violations of Neutrality by Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26.—The London Times prints the following dispatch from its Amsterdam correspondent:

"The German violation of Dutch territory by Zeppelins continues without regard for Holland's position and intertsts as a neutral. No attention has been paid to the repeated protests against the presence of Zeppelins over the Netherlands, whether going or returning from their expeditions. This morning, with indifference to Dutch rights or susceptibilities, a Zeppelin, on its return from England, manoeuvred above the Netherlands capital, while other Zeppelins were reported elsewhere over Holland.

"It would be a mistake to suppose that these incidents are purely accidental. The German press has lately made threats against Holland which are particularly significant when taken in conjunction with the scare raised by Germany earlier in the year, when she expressed the desire 'to save' Holland from the Allies.

"The destruction of Dutch ships such as the Tubantia and the Palembang and many smaller vessels without compensation or apology speaks for itself. Germany desires to pick a quarrel with the Netherlands with a view to seizing the Dutch ports and obtaining possession of the Scheldt and the mouths of the Rhine and Zuider Zee so as to save something from the impending wreck of the German military plans. Meanwhile Germany continues at the same time to violate Dutch territory and to quarter her children on Dutch charity."

TAX ESTATE $179,445.62.

Surrogate Signs Order Affecting James J. Goodwin's Property.

Surrogate Cohalan signed yesterday an order fixing the State transfer tax on the estate of James J. Goodwin, who died on June 23, 1915, at $179,445.62. He was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and a cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Taxes to be paid out of the legacies to Mrs. Josephine S. Goodwin, the widow, and her three sons aggregate $161,291. The widow receives under the will $1,551,556.40, and the tax on her bequest is $43,762. These taxes are assessed against the sons: Walter L. Goodwin, $38,092.85 on a bequest of $1,369,821.09; Philip L. Goodwin, $40,061.56 on $1,419,069.09, and James L. Goodwin, $39,375.04 on $1,401,876.09. There is also a tax of $18,153 on other bequests aggregating $453,848.

The estate is represented by the law firm of Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr.

H. A. Blyth Left $340,830.

The executors of the estate of Henry Adams Blyth, who died at the Berkeley Hotel, 20 Fifth Avenue, on March 30 last, filed an accounting yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Mr. Blyth left an estate valued at $340,830.27. Relatives and heirs have received $276,417.25. Other disbursements bring the total up to $826,417.30. There is a balance on hand of $14,412. Among the personal effects left by Mr. Blyth were numerous Japanese and Burmese curios and works of art, and a set of carved ivory chessmen. Most of Mr. Blyth's capital was invested in railroad bonds.

CARLSTROM, AIR WIZARD, MAKES A NEW RECORD

Flies 641 Miles in Eight Hours and Forty Minutes in Race for Curtiss Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 25.—Carrying one passenger and flying one of the latest types of Curtiss twin military biplanes, a combination land and water machine, Victor Carlstrom today set a new American distance record for flying when he covered 641 miles in 8 hours and 40 minutes. This is a new record for distance covered in one day, and unless the mark is bettered Carlstrom will win the Curtiss trophy for this year. The trophy was won last year with a flight of 500 miles. In addition Carlstrom receives $7,000 for his flight, this amount being offered as a bonus by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company.

The flight today was made over a course from this city to Fisherman Island near Cape Charles, a distance of fifty-one miles for the round trip. Besides losing time by making turns at each end of the course, Carlstrom was under the additional difficulty of steering by compass because the weather was thick and objects could be sighted only a few hundred yards away. Charles Kirkham, a mechanic of Buffalo, made the trip as a passenger. Carlstrom started out to make 700 miles in ten hours, but carburetor trouble on one occasion and two stops to replenish his gasoline supply cost him 1 hour and 20 minutes.

One hundred and forty gallons of gasoline were used on the trip, which amount is said is small, as the machine is equipped with two engines of 110 horsepower each.

Carlstrom at times reached a speed of about ninety miles an hour.

The flight is considered by the Aero Club of America and local aviators as the most important aviation event of the year, and the result was watched by army and navy officers of several nations with great interest. As a result of the tests made here in the last few days an order for $7,000,000 worth of the machines has been received from the Russian and British Governments, Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, head of the station here, announced tonight. The United States Government also is expected to purchase some of the machines. Several Government aviators have been here watching the tests with that end in view.

Physician Indicted Again.

Dr. Max Leowinthan of 1,871 Seventh Avenue, who was arrested at his Summer home at Arverne, L. I., on Thursday night on a charge of attempted grand larceny in connection with the investigation into the activities of a ring of accident insurance swindlers, entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Rosalsky yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was held in $3,000 bail for trial.

CONGRESS SESSION ENDS NEXT FRIDAY

Continued from Page 1.

the House and that body adjourned this afternoon until next Tuesday, when the work of rushing through the remaining legislative measures will begin in earnest. The laggard Senate will remain in session every day except Sunday.

The psychological influence was working when Representative Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, the measure that provides $307,000,000 for preparedness and other military purposes and in the aggregate of the amounts appropriated makes past army budgets insignificant. The House failed to justify predictions that it would never assent to the amendments of the Senate and that protracted debate was inevitable. It agreed to the amendments without a moment's hesitation. There was no demand for a record roll call on Chairman Hay's motion. Many members of the House were reported to be unalterably opposed to the Senate amendments, but not one of them came to the front with a point of "no quorum," which would have been sufficient to prevent action until sufficient absentees reached Washington to make up a majority attendance.

The Army Appropriation bill is the measure vetoed by President Wilson because it contained an amendment to the Articles of War exempting officers on the retired list of the army from disciplinary measures.

The House, on Chairman Hay's motion, repassed the measure, changed to suit the President's objection, and with all the articles of war left out. The Senate reinserted the articles and sent the bill back to the House. It was asserted by members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Republicans as well as Democrats, that the revised code of articles of war could not pass the House, if at all, without protracted debate, which would prolong the legislative session indefinitely. But in the face of this prediction and the knowledge of what seemed to be a stubborn opposition, Representative Hay, chief objector to the revised code, unexpectedly asked the House today to accept it as part of the bill. The House responded without objection, other than some critical observations by Representative Huddleston of Alabama, and the bill, unchanged as it came from the Senate, went to the President for the approval that had been assured in advance.

The mysterious psychological force was not infallible with respect to every piece of legislation that came before the House today, however. Representative Greene of Massachusetts, a Republican, who had blocked consideration of the Government Ship Purchase bill when it came back to the House this week with amendments by the Senate, made a point of order that Speaker Clark had made a wrong ruling when he held that the bill should lie on the Speaker's table to be taken up whenever the House desired, instead of being referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for

DEUTSCHLAND GETS OVATION AT BREMEN

Capt. Koenig Cheered by Great Crowd as He Moves Up the Weser Amid Marine Parade.

SECOND VOYAGE IS PLANNED

Skipper Shouts Through His Megaphone He Likes Americans and Will Be Here Again Soon.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BREMEN, Aug. 25.—I was privileged to witness the historic official arrival of the submarine Deutschland this morning, convoying her for twelve miles up the River Weser in the press boat Gazelle, through a lane of the crowded, frantically cheering populace that lined the river's banks to the dock in Bremen harbor, where the Deutschland anchored amid speechmaking and other impressive ceremonials.

Captain Paul Koenig stood on the bridge of the submarine freighter, dapper, agile and smiling, and showing no traces of fatigue from the nerve-racking voyage.

The Stars and Stripes, a noval sight to an American correspondent in Germany, were waving at the top of the Deutschland's foremast, and Captain Koenig, with a flourish of his megaphone, called attention to them, at the same time calling for three cheers for "the neutral allied and the German press," to which his trained and weather-beaten crew responded lustily. A large bouquet of roses was fastened at the masthead beside the American flag.

Across the dark waters of the Weser I shouted to Captain Koenig: "Interview?" He grinned and waved his arms deprecatorily, as if asking to be spared. However, through his megaphone he did shout: "I like Baltimore awfully well. I hope to be in America again soon."

Twelve-Mile Trip an Ovation.

The Deutschland, in addition to the Stars and Stripes at her foremast and the German merchant marine flag at her stern, was gayly decorated with a full flag dress, and traveled toward Bremen under her own power, escorted by a decorated fleet of press and official steamers, with the saucy Bremen yachts threading in and out of the homeward river traffic of rowboats and canoes that marked the Deutschland's triumphal way. It was "Deutschland Ueber Alles" for twelve miles, under bridges black with humanity, between banks lined with waving, cheering, and singing Germans, and all the school children of Bremen had been gathered for the occasion, and so dense was the throng that many bare-legged boys stood knee-deep in the water to see the Deutschland pass. Her triumphal progress was punctured by the firing of cannon. Perhaps the heartiest cheers that greeted the Deutschland came from the crews of the rusting North German Lloyd steamers anchored all along the route, the crews of which seemed to envy the Deutschland's taste of the freedom of the seas.

At the Bremen wharves Captain Koenig and his crew were acclaimed as victors by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Count Zeppelin, Director Alfred Lohmann, General Manager Heiniken of the North German Lloyd, and others.

Cheers and Music for U-Boat.

Conventional speeches were exchanged on the spot, while a military band on the North German Lloyd steamer Frankfurt played patriotic airs, stimulating the crowd to more cheers.

Afterward Captain Koenig went ashore for a series of wearisome official luncheons and receptions.

"Poor Koenig needs sleep most of all," Director Heiniken said to me. "But the reception was splendid, simply magnificent, particularly the joy of the populace."

BREMEN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Nearly 100,000 marks has been contributed by wealthy men of this city for presentation to Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland and his crew. A book is to be written by Captain Koenig describing his voyage to the United States and return.

Prepare for Another Voyage.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Preparations for another voyage of the submarine Deutschland to the United States are well under way. Freight is being received for this trip. The amount of cargo now ready to be loaded is larger than had been expected, the Overseas News Agency says. All the members of the crew have expressed a readiness to sign for the next voyage.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The Medical Faculty of the University of Halle has conferred an honorary degree on Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland for "having broken the enemy's blockade, thereby enabling the German medico-chemical industry to recapture its world's position in a severe time."

GERARD FELICITATES DEUTSCHLAND OWNERS

Quoted in Munich Paper as Saying Achievement Will Aid Relations With Us.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London, Saturday, Aug. 26.)—United States Ambassador Gerard is quoted in the Münchener Zeitung as declaring that the voyage of the merchant submarine Deutschland is certainly the most important event in a long time in the relations between Germany and the United States. The Ambassador is quoted as saying:

"Americans are convinced by nothing so quickly as success, and the Captain and builder of this ship scored a great political success in America for the German people. The impression made by the Deutschland's arrival in American waters has proved strong and enduring, and now that the return voyage has been made safely under probably more difficult conditions, it will be harder than ever for persons who try to deprecate German achievements to convince my countrymen."

The interviewer says that Ambassador Gerard expressed to him congratulations to the whole German people, and also sent a congratulatory dispatch to the owners of the Deutschland, saying: "You have not only done much in promoting the friendly relations between Germany and America but have shown the world another illustration of the enterprise and patriotism of German merchants and engineers."

LINER DOCKS IN NEW LONDON.

The Willehad Now Berthed at Pier Where Bremen Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 25.—The North German Lloyd steamship Willehad, from Boston, steamed into New London today. She was expected in port last night, but was held up by a heavy fog after passing out of Buzzards Bay. Captain Jachens of the Willehad said the trip from Boston was an uneventful one.

"At 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon we passed the Hen and Chickens Light in Buzzard's Bay," he said. "An hour later a thick fog came up, and we decided to anchor for the night, which we did, a mile inside Seconnet. We got under way again at 5 o'clock this morning and proceeded at full speed to this port, where we arrived at 9. At no time during the trip, except when passing through the canal, did we go other than at top speed."

Several customs and municipal officials were received on the Willehad. They were escorted by Captain Friedrich Hinch, Marine Superintendent of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the German submarine merchant vessels. The position which the liner now occupies at the north side of the new pier is not to be her permanent berth.

Thursday and Friday piles were driven in the slip off the warehouses. This work was completed tonight. There will thus be made a berth for the submarine Bremen when she arrives, the piles forming the outer side. Against the piles the Willehad will take her place, thus forming an effectual barricade against sightseers. A fence is now being erected to prevent access to the warehouses.

Just when the Bremen will arrive is a conjecture, some of the wiseacres predicting that she cannot possibly reach New London before next Monday.

HEAR BREMEN IS CAPTURED.

Liner's Passengers Tell a Story Which Captain Discredits.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic brought a rumor from England that the German submarine Bremen had been captured off the Goodwin Sands and towed into Dover. According to the report, the Bremen's propeller became entangled in a steel net on Aug. 2, while she was just below the surface, and the vessel could not get clear. After struggling for three days and nights, it was said, the bow of the Bremen emerged and was sighted by two patrol boats. The commander of the submarine then surrendered.

The passengers said that, as the story ran, the Bremen was taken into Dover Harbor, where she lies at the Admiralty Pier, covered with trpaulins and sails. Passengers on the Cunarder Alaunia recently told of seeing a big submarine towed by cruisers into Sheerness.

Captain William Finch and officers of the Baltic said there was a story current in shipping circles that the Bremen had been captured, but there was no authentic confirmation. The Captain added that he hardly thought the Admiralty would send a prize into Dover Harbor if they didn't want the public to know about it, because the whole water front is overlooked from cliffs and the Dover people are gossipy.

At the British Consulate the officials did not place any credence in the report and believed that some notification would have been sent to the embassy in Washington if the Bremen had been captured.

TO DISCUSS SUBSEA TRADERS.

Allied Diplomats Plan Conference with Argentine Minister.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 25.—The Ministers of France, England, Italy, and Russia have arranged for a joint conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which, it is understood, they will present a note dealing with different points of international law and other matters treated at the conference of the Allies in Paris.

It is said in official circles that one of the points which will be considered will be the question of classing merchant submarines as vessels of war.

ITALIANS HINDERED BY MIST.

Some Progress Made in the Dolomites Despite Bad Weather.

ROME, Aug. 25.—The new attack of the Italians in the Dolomites, on the northern part of the front, is being hindered by unfavorable weather conditions, but some further progress is reported in the official announcement of today.

No change in the situation in the Gorizia district or on the Carso Plateau is reported. The statement follows:

In the Fassa Alps a dense mist interfered with artillery activity, but yesterday our detachments made fresh progress on the slopes of Monte Cauriol, taking about forty prisoners.

In the Upper Degano and But Valleys hostile batteries were very active. We repulsed a small attack at Valle di Inferno Pass.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso the situation is unchanged. Enemy artillery shelled the town and the Isonzo bridges.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

News of events more nearly in the centre of the main theatres of war has prevented comment on the situation that has developed in the Near East.

It will be remembered that the Russians some time ago took the fortified point of Erzingan and began their march westward toward Sivas, the last of the Turkish strongholds before Angora. It seemed that the Turks were thoroughly bested and in full retreat. And so they were in this particular section. South of the Caucasus proper in the region of Lake Van they were still in force, and had held their own for a long time.

Early in August, the Turks began a concentration of the Turkish forces in the whole Van district, drawing apparently even from the troops along the Tigris. This concentrated army was based on Sert and possibly on Diarbekr. Advancing in force they took the Russian left by surprise, and in a heavy engagement retook the Towns of Mush and Bitlis. The object of this movement was to roll up the Russian left wing, cut in behind the Russian Army which had taken Erzingan and Erzerum, and thus regain control of the entire Erzerum district, possibly even regaining this fortress itself.

The Russian answer was made in less than two weeks' time. They themselves were, as the Turks had been, apparently in retreat. Suddenly the defense stiffened and evidently strong reinforcements arrived. First holding and then taking the offensive the Russian left drove forward, beating the Turks decisively in a desperately fought battle near the small town of Rachta. The town of Mush was retaken almost immediately and the Russians placed in a fair position to recover the ground lost in the early days of August.

This engagement is a very serious affair for the Asiatic Turks. They had made a tremendous effort to neutralize the Russian successes of the past months and were in a fair way to succeed. They had seized Mush, a point which would serve admirably, and practically the only point that would serve as a base from which to continue operations against the Russian left. Suddenly the defeat came, and all that they had done with such great effort was undone in a day.

Bitlis, so far as we know, still remains in their hands, but, with Mush lost, the Turkish army which is now defending Bitlis along the Bitlis-Sert road is taken in flank and must retire when the Russian pressure is applied. The country in the east is not adaptable to flank attacks on a large scale. For such a movement to succeed in anything like a decisive way it must be made with rapidity and followed up to a conclusion with no delay. In a country so heavily covered with almost impassable mountains this requirement cannot possibly be fulfilled.

Russia has forged ahead entirely by frontal attacks. Had she depended on flanking movements to get the Turks out of the way she would find her army still in front of Erzerum. The only possible strategy is literally a smashing campaign along the few possible lines which are open. The mountains are such as to form an impassable barrier across which troops and artillery cannot go. The entire plan of Turkish campaign seems to have been upset by the Russian stroke, and it is doubtful if for some time to come another move will be made except that which a defense against Russian plans may make necessary.

In the country south of the lake district—that is, in Mesopotamia and the valley of the Euphrates River—all fighting is, and has been since the advent of Summer, necessarily suspended by the high temperature prevailing in that district at this season.

On the western front, later reports of the French and British attacks on Thursday give us a clearer idea of the extent of their respective successes. A good gauge of just what success has been made in trench fighting such as that which characterizes the actions on the western front is the number of prisoners taken. Obviously, a minor gain which takes only a comparatively small section of a first line trench does not bring in its wake very many prisoners. Most of the men in the first line are either killed or have an opportunity to retreat before being captured. The fact that a comparatively large number of unwounded prisoners are taken indicates a considerable movement forward at a time when the enemy was not prepared for resistance.

In the British fighting south of Thiepval, the number of prisoners taken was 500 in an advance reported to be for a depth of several hundred yards. On the French front north of the Somme more than 600 prisoners fell into the hands of the French in the eastern part of the village of Maurepas and the trenches beyond the town.

The fighting on the front between Guillemont and the Somme will soon take on a more serious aspect. The object of both the French and the British in this section is to advance their line until it is up with the line south of the river. Only in this way can an attack on Péronne be made. Then, as I have pointed out, a flanking operation against this strong German position can be undertaken.

In the Thiepval sector the British are approaching nearer their goal. The village, which was practically responsible for turning the British back in their first assault, is in a serious predicament, as it is almost completely pocketed. Slowly but surely the British lines are closing about it. The capture of this town is apt to have a serious effect on the German line which is resisting the British advance between Thiepval and Ginchy. With Thiepval in their hands, the British will be able to rake with their guns at close quarters a good section of the low ground along the Ancre and can make things most uncomfortable for the German forces north and west of Courcelette. Thiepval is admittedly the strongest local position in the entire Albert salient. One of those positions to which the Germans paid special attention in their defensive preparations and has been used by them as a fortified point on which to hang their entire line. It is this which makes it of particular value to the British at this time.

On the Saloniki front matters have not undergone any material change. The Bulgarians are still conducting their mysterious venerial against the two flanks of the allied army, not, it seems, with any idea of obtaining any military advantage, but of taking and occupying the district about Kavala. It is becoming more apparent daily that the Bulgarian object is not to defeat the Allies or any part of them at this stage, but rather to despoil Greece of territory which Bulgaria has always wanted, thinks she ought to have, and is determined to take. To this end it is to the advantage of Bulgaria to drag Greece into the war if possible. On the other hand, it is to the advantage of Germany to keep Greece out. The tactics of the Bulgarians seem to be better calculated to attain their object than the Germans to prevent it.

GRAND DUKE SPRINGS A TRAP ON TURKS

Suddenly Turns Upon the Moslems in the Caucasus and Deals a Crushing Blow.

BITLIS RECOVERED BY HIM

Petrograd Now Counts on a Decisive Campaign in This Wide Area of War.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to London.)—It is announced that the Russians have resumed their advance along the entire Asiatic front. The Turks have evacuated Bitlis.

The new offensive movement in southern Armenia is being developed energetically. The War Office reported today that the Russian troops are continuing the attack west of Lake Van. The recapture of Mush, in this district, was announced last night.

"Our offensive west of Lake Van is continuing," the statement says. "In the direction of Mosul we are pursuing the remnant of the dispersed Turkish divisions."

The Turkish attempt to encircle the left flank of the Russian Caucasian army appears to have received a crushing blow from the troops of Grand Duke Nicholas in the region of Lake Van. The Turkish scheme of encircling the left flank and regaining Erzerum, thus nullifying all the successes of the Grand Duke in Turkish Armenia, appeared to be well on its way to a successful outcome, but the Russian reoccupation of Mush and their re-establishment of their positions west of Lake Van apparently has put a definite quietus to the ambition of the Turks.

The initiative now appears again to be with the Russians at all important points in Asia Minor, and now that the Turkish offensive on the left bank has been stopped, Grand Duke Nicholas can continue his march toward Asia Minor.

The task of turning the left flank of the Russians in Southern Armenia and Western Persia was intrusted to the Mush group of the Turkish forces which, reinforced by troops from every part of the European and Asiatic Turkey until they far outnumbered the Russian Army opposing them, began the northeastern drive in the direction of Erzerum.

Although constantly halted by the Russian fire and forced to send in succession fresh stream of reserves to repair the ravages to their lines caused by Russian counterattacks, the Turks appeared early in August, after the occupation of Mush and Bitlis and the successful execution of the Persian territory as far as Hamadan, to be in a fair way toward accomplishing the task which they had undertaken.

The turning point came soon after the Turkish occupation of Mush, when the Russian line in that neighborhood stiffened suddenly. The battle begun then continued uninterruptedly until yesterday, when the Turkish forces, despite their reported superiority in numbers, fell back under the Russian assault, conducted from the regions of Melasguerd and Gniskala, and left Mush again in Russian hands.

The defeat of this group of the Turkish forces is considered by military critics here to be of great importance, because upon the Turkish ability to hold Mush, and use it as a base of operations against the Russian left wing, the success of their entire campaign in this region was predicated.

The expedition, which the Turks sent out from Rivandouza toward Persia in an apparent attempt to distract the attention of the Russians from the main theatre of operations, likewise came to grief near Rachta, where two regiments were captured by the Russians, according to war office statements.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE MAKE FINANCE PLANS

Arrangement at Calais Conference for Maintenance of Exchange and Foreign Payments.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Premiers of Great Britain and France, the Finance Ministers of the two nations, and representatives of their financial and kindred interests, according to an official announcement, met at Calais yesterday and reached an agreement on important financial matters, including payments abroad and the maintenance of exchange between the two countries.

"A conference was held yesterday at Calais," says the statement, "between the French and British Governments. A complete agreement was reached on all subjects with which the conference dealt. An arrangement was concluded regarding payments abroad and the maintenance of exchange between the two countries.

"The French Government was represented by M. Briand, President of the Council of Ministers; M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, accompanied by M. Pallain, Governor of the Bank of France, and M. Marjorie, and O. Homberg, (Octave Homberg was a member of the Anglo-French Financial Commission in the United States in 1915.)

"The British Government was represented by Premier Asquith, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Edwin Samuel Montagu, Minister of Munitions, and Thomas McKinnon Wood, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Maurice Hankey."

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The official note issued here regarding yesterday's Anglo-French conference at Calais says that the Governments are in perfect agreement over all the questions discussed. An arrangement was made to assure payments abroad and maintain exchange between the two countries, it is added.

Lack of Fuel Stops London Taxis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Of the 7,000 taxicabs plying in the London metropolitan area 2,000 will be withdrawn at 6 o'clock each evening, owing to the shortage of gasoline.

TEUTON OFFENSIVE NEAR KOVEL REPULSED

Germans Also Launch an Attack Near Baranovichi Which Is Checked by Russians.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Austro-German forces before Kovel, in Volhynia, attempted to take the offensive yesterday but, the War Office reports, were repulsed. Small actions further to the north, in the sector between Vilna and Baranovichi, also are recorded in the statement, which follows:

In the region of the village of Sabilki, north of the Lida-Molodechno Railway line, the Germans on Wednesday evening let loose a cloud of poisonous gas.

At midnight Thursday in the region south of Tsirin, (northwest of Baranovichi,) the enemy, after a fierce artillery bombardment, launched an attack on our trenches. He was stopped by our advanced posts.

In the direction of Kovel, in the region of the village of Velick, the enemy made attempts to resume the offensive, but was repulsed.

The official report issued this evening says there has been no change on the western and Caucasian fronts.

Took 561 Prisoners, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The official announcement of today respecting military operations on the eastern front is as follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—A counterattack made with the object of recapturing trenches near Zvyjin, which we lost on Aug. 21, was successful. On the Graberka yesterday and on the 21st, 561 prisoners were brought in.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—There is nothing to report as regards the German forces.

SURE LEMBERG IS SAFE.

Austrai General, a Russian Pioneer, Says Buisiloff Cannot Take It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturdday, Aug. 26.—THE TIMES' correspondent at Lutsk gives an interview he had with an Austrian General taken prisoner by the Russians.

"The morale of our troops is excellent," announced the General with barked defiance like the report of a gun.

"Will Austria continue the war after the Russians have taken Lemberg?" I asked him. He smiled grimly as he replied:

"'The Russians must take Lemberg first.'

"'Then you think they will not be able to take it?' I asked.

"'Never,' he replied with the same explosive energy.

"'How long do you think Germany can hold out?' I queried next. He answered without a second's hesitation:

"'Until England has been punished for her crime in starting this war.'

"'Then you think Germany still has a chance of winning?' I asked him.

"'Certainly she will win,' he replied, grimly. 'It may take several years yet, but Germany will never stop until she has taught England a lesson for her crime.'

"Then he hesitated as he continued:

"'There are ten men in England who must bear the entire burden of responsibility of this war. Austria never wanted it, that is clear. By this time the entire world knows that England was the one that forced the war.'

"'America doesn't think so,' I remarked tentatively. He snorted at this:

"'America,' he said contemptuously, 'America and Japan have been bought by English money spent on munitions. That is why they are against us.'

"'I cannot agree with you,' I replied. 'As a matter of fact America was in truth neutral the day war was declared. Your ally, Germany, lost American sympathy with the invasion of Belgium, and won American hostility when she sank the Lusitania.'"

GRAND SHERIF OF MECCA DISOWNS YOUNG TURKS

Tells of Outrages Against Moslems and Denounces Staunch Friends of Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Grand Sherif of Mecca, Chief Magistrate of the Holy City, who announced his independence of Ottoman rule in June, and supported by Arab tribes, captured the Turkish garrisons of Mecca and several other cities, has proclaimed a definite rupture between orthodox Mohammedans and those represented by the Committee of Union and Progress, which is now in power in Turkey. In his proclamation, as forwarded from Cairo by Reuter's correspondent, the Grand Sherif denounces Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, Young Turk leaders, staunch supporters of Germany, and among the most powerful figures in Turkey. Djemal Pasha is commander of the Turkish forces in Syria and is reported to have adopted severe measures to crush the revolution.

The proclamation of the Grand Sherif, addressed to "All our Moslem brothers" follows:

"We were one with the Government until the Unionists appeared. Since then ruin has overtaken the State, which now has been drawn into this fatal war. We bore with the Unionists, notwithstanding their departure from the precepts of religion, until it became apparent that Enver Pasha, Djemal Pasha, and Talaat Bey absolutely ruled Turkey, doing whatever they pleased. On one day they hanged twenty-one of the most honorable and enlightened Moslems, while children, old men, and delicate women were bereaved of their natural protectors and subjected to foul usage, even Talaat Bey admitting proof of their faithlessness is needed than the bombardment of holy places, such as Abraham's Tomb, and the killing of persons praying within a mosque?

"God has opened the way to independence and freedom for us. Our independence is complete and absolute. Our aim is preservation of Islam."

INSISTS MAIL CENSORS VIOLATE NO SECRETS

Cecil Emphasizes His Defense, Attributing Charges to the Malevolence of Great Britain's Foes.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in a statement to The Associated Press today, in elaborating on the remarks which he cently made in the House of Commons on the subject, said that the activities of neutral traders were of no interest to the British censorship.

"The suspicion apparently is entertained in certain quarters in the United States," said Lord Robert, "that the British censorship is being used as a means of capturing American trade. It already has been denied in the most formal manner that the censorship is being put to any such use, but this opportunity may well be taken to add something to the statement I made in the House of Commons.

"I cannot be emphasized too strongly that the general and statistical information extracted from trade letters, which has proved so invaluable to his Majesty's Government in checking the supply of material sent through neutral to enemy countries and suppressing the export of enemy goods, is used for these purposes solely, and never for the purpose of substituting allied trade for neutral trade.

"The activities of neutral traders are of no interest whatever to the postal censorship, except in so far as they involve any transactions to the advantage of the enemy in the war.

"It has been suggested that although information regarding purely neutral trade may not be obtained through the censorship for official use, individuals engaged in reading the correspondence may divulge the contents to British firms, who may themselves make use of it to their own benefit. The answer to this suggestion is that the man who would break his solemn obligation to secrecy in this matter, would be equally likely to break it in matters of greater importance from a purely British point of view. For example, he might reveal trade secrets of one British firm to another or even use his opportunities to make money himself through transactions of the very kind it is his duty to prevent."

Lord Robert then explained that a censorship conducted by such persons would be worse than useless. He said that a most careful scrutiny was made of the credentials of censors. An occasional black sheep, Lord Robert added, was certain to be discovered, but he was dealt with in a suitable manner.

"No letters at all are destroyed," concluded Lord Robert, "and no letter is detained without reference to a competent officer, who only permits detention in strict accordance with the principles and rules of international law.

FRIENDS ARE IN JAIL, NOT I, SAYS ANGELL

He Champions Cause of Objectors to War, Saying 2,000 Are Imprisoned in England.

SEES WARNING IN GERMANY

Pacifist Cites the Distorted Views of Teutons in Urging His Own Ideas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Norman Angell was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at his London residence today and told of the recent German news agency report of his imprisonment for "refusal to take part in the war."

"As you see," he said, "the German report, like that of Mark Twain's death, is 'gross exaggeration.' I do not know why I am honored in this way. Early in the war the German press circulated a statement to the effect that in my visits to Germany in 1912 as a lecturer in certain German universities I was acting as a secret agent of the British Government for the purpose of lulling Germans into a sense of security so that they might later be caught unprepared for a treacherous English attack. So it would appear that I and my employers have fallen out rather badly.

"There is no accounting for these fairy stories in war time. Perhaps this particular report may refer to some friend of mine, for though I have not been sentenced to hard labor for refusing to do war work, men with whom I have been associated, but whose opinions I do not necessarily share, have been so condemned, and notwithstanding I may not share their views, I have immense respect for them when they thus stand by what they believe to be right.

"If the German nation as a whole has lost its capacity for sound political judgment, if its public opinion is at times such as to shock civilization, it is largely because of the readiness of the individual to yield to governmental authority in matters of opinion. You cannot have sound public opinion without stubborn and scrupulous private opinion.

Suppression of Judgment.

"If you suppress the right to private judgment you suppress the capacity for public judgment, and that is why I believe these conscientious objectors are doing their country and English tradition a very real service. They are awkward and tiresome folk, often very foolish and very wrong-headed, but I do not believe their generous treatment would embarrass prosecution of the war two pennyworth, and thoroughly to suppress wrong private opinion you must suppress all, including right, private opinion.

"You cannot have enough liberty without having too much of it. If the English race has developed the capacity for freedom, democracy, and parliamentary government a little ahead, perhaps, of that shown by other peoples, it is because that kind of obstinacy and stubbornness has been found among us, and our Government never has been able even in the very highest cases to stamp it out.

"In handling the problem of the conscientious objector the Government managed somehow to get itself in this ridiculous position. It bears most heavily upon precisely those about whose genuineness of conviction there can be no possible doubt. Their position under the law is that the Military Service act grants exemption from military service only to those who have conscientious scruples against it.

"The problem is to see that this is not made a loophole for shirkers and cowards. Very good. Under the most recent instructions the way is made relatively easy for those who will accept alternative service work on land, but for those who refuse any task which facilitates the military machine Lloyd George has instructed that it is intention of making their path as hard as possible. Thus if you will accept alternative service it is relatively easy to escape the trenches.

Easy to Escape Service.

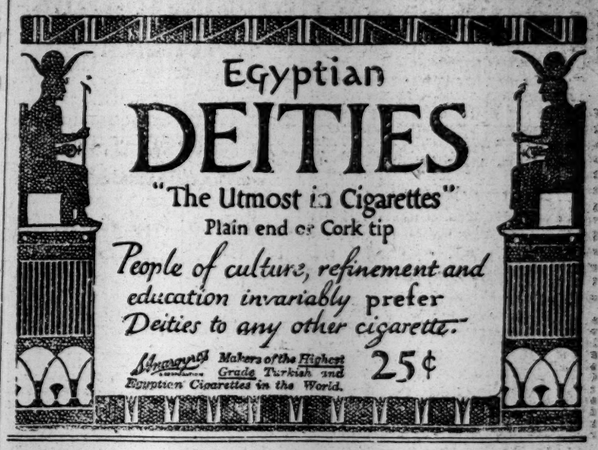
"If you refuse this alternative service, to which no risk is attached, into the ranks you go, so that for a man whose main motive is to escape the risks of active service the way is made easy. He can plant cabbages or break stones. But the man who refuses this easy escape, whose very refusal to accept it is proof that he is a man, goes to hard labor or a military prison, or is condemned to death. The Government in effect says: 'If you want to save your skin we will make the way easy, but if your object is obviously at whatever cost to register a conscientious objection—well, we intend to make your way hard.'

"There is, of course, one way out of the whole trouble—to grant absolute exemption from military service to those who have conscientious objection to it. Few shirkers would slip through as they do now. The Government would lose the civilian services of few men. It loses them now. Nearly 2,000 conscientious objectors at present are in jail. If Government is determined, as Lloyd George hints it is, to smash their spirit it may be able to so, but will do so at a price of methods which it will have to borrow from Prussia, a sacrifice of principles which really are worth more than the labor of a few thousand unwilling men. The practical point is that we shall sacrifice things of very much greater value than those which we shall obtain."

BIG SUM FOR SOLDIERS.

German Municipalities Raise About $420,000,000 for Relief.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The amount raised by German municipalities for relief of families of soldiers has reached about $420,000,000. The Federal Treasury will turn over to the municipalities at a later date about $105,000,000.



DEKAY STILL IN JAIL IN ARMS SELLING CASE

Insists He Has Proof to Exculpate Him But Can't Get Judges to Hear His Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The case of John Dekay, the American who is now in Brixton Prison awaiting a hearing of his appeal from the decision of a Bow Street Police Magistrate in regard to extradition proceedings, furnishes an instance of the inconvenience to which an individual may be put by the law's delay.

His case came up in Bow Street nearly a fortnight ago and the Magistrates granted the extradition asked for on behalf of the French authorities. Dekay entered an appeal, but owing to the long vacation his solicitors have not yet been able to get it before the bench. Three Judges are required to hear the case. The Police Magistrate sympathized with Dekay, but owing to a lack of precedents had no option but to order him to be confined in prison until the appeal could be heard.

Dekay, who is a poet and dramatist, is utilizing his present inactivity to complete a book he is writing on the war. His account of how the trouble came about has been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but further details now available show it to be a story which would appeal to the heart of the reader of sensational novels.

At an early stage of the war Dekay possessed in Spain a valuable consignment of arms and munitions. He was approached by the agent of a foreign Government, not French, who entered upon negotiations to purchase the consignment. This agent had a woman friend who, it appears, did not keep a close tongue in her head, with the result that it soon became widely known in interested quarters that an effort was being made to place the munitions at the disposal of said foreign Government. Dekay says that this lack of secrecy minimized any chance there might have been of getting the armament out of Spain. He accordingly refused to guarantee the transfer of the armament, but undertook to do what he could, and sent agents to Spain. Some time later another secret agent, this time representing French interests, came upon the scene and made arrangements to assist Dekay's agents in Spain in getting the armament out of that country. Even with this assistance the plans came to nought, for the Spanish authorities having found out about the transaction naturally would do nothing to get themselves into trouble with their German friends.

Dekay's part in all the transactions, according to his solicitors, was absolutely honest and above board. Dekay's brother in America holds copies of various documents in the case. These aspects do not come within the province of the Police Court Magistrate before whom the extradition proceedings came, and as a consequence Dekay has to remain in Brixton until his appeal can be heard by a higher court.

GLEAN SCIENCE IN EUROPE.

Dr. Welch and Dr. Hale Praise England's Industrial Discoveries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins Medical School and President of the National Academy of Sciences, and Dr. George Ellery Hale, Director of Mount Wilson Observatory, who are here representing the National Research Council established by the National Academy of Sciences at President Wilson's request, will start for the Continent next week. They are investigating the effect of the war in stimulating scientific research and developing industrial progress. In an interview today Dr. Hale spoke highly of the work of England's scientific men in seeking to render the country independent of the sources of supply cut off by the war.

"We are here in an entirely neutral capacity," said Dr. Hale. "Our aim in this investigation is to learn the best means of advancing science and developing industry under conditions which have demonstrated the national importance of science as never before. Germany has enjoyed great advantages because of long years of research in pure science and the development of her industries by scientific methods. Other countries must follow her example. In England almost all the optical glass for binoculars and other instruments and chemical glassware for laboratory use were derived from Germany. Professor Jackson and other scientific men have succeeded by extensive research in overcoming this difficulty. Much progress also is being made in producing dye stuffs and other chemicals formerly obtained from Germany. Similarly in the advancement of steel, mining, and other industries the scientific genius of England is building up a tremendous force to attain the end in view. Sir Robert Hadfield, head of the great Sheffield steel works, lays special stress on the importance of research in pure science as underlying all industrial advance. The United States faces precisely similar problems, and the National Research Council will endeavor to find means of solving them."

After a visit to the Continent Dr. Welch and Dr. Hale will return to America to attend the first meeting of the National Research Council.

SEES ALFONSO AS MEDIATOR

Mme. Schwimmer Believes Belligerents Will Look to Spain.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who was one of the leaders of the Ford peace party which went to Europe last December, will sail today on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord, on her way to Copenhagen, where she will join the International Committee on Immediate Mediation. Mme. Schwimmer said last night that very little had been printed in the American newspapers about the new organization because the members had decided that they would accomplish something before seeking publicity.

"The International Committee on Immediate Mediation" Mme. Schwimmer stated, "is really a sort of offshoot of the Ford peace propaganda, and it was my intention to have explained the work to Mr. Ford at Detroit, but as he was advised not to see me I came away after waiting three days. I have seen a number of prominent American men and women during my four weeks' stay here and they have promised me their support.

MANY ROOKIES QUALIFY ON THE RIFLE RANGE

Mayor Mitchel Probably Will Land in Expert Class—New Yorkers Make Good Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Forty-six expert riflemen and about 200 sharpshooters were produced from the Eighth Regiment, which finished firing on the rifle range this morning. More than 50 per cent. qualified as marksmen or better. As soon as the Eighth had finished the First Battalion of the Ninth started on the range.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who is a Second Lieutenant in B Company of the Ninth, is well on his way to becoming an expert. He made 42-43-44 today for the first three rounds, which are slow fire. An average of 42 is required for an expert, or a total of 210. A sharpshooter must total 190. The Mayor is one of the instructors, which means that he has to sit in the dust out on the firing line all day and direct the shooting of his platoon.

L. W. Douglas of Douglas, Ariz., was high man in the regiment, with 227. Robert Goelet was among those who qualified as a sharpshooter. Devereux Milburn, the polo player, just made a marksman, with 160. Many of the experts had never fired a rifle before they came to Plattsburg. They learned all they know about shooting at targets fifty feet away at gallery practice with sub-calibre rifles.

The Eighth Regiment experts are: Robert K. Wehner, 5 Nassau Street, 210; Donald Mather McLeod, Pittsburgh, 214; William H. Wenstrom, Brookline, Mass., 215; R. H. Engle, University of Illinois, 210; J. W. Parker, Detroit, 222; H. L. Creal, Johnstown, N. Y., 219; R. C. D. Kernan, Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., 215; C. L. Bolt, Chicago, 215; J. Thleriot, Glens Falls, N. Y., 214; Oscar V. Sprague, Rochester, 211; S. A. Hartwell, Jr., New Kensington, Penn., 210; L. W. Bacon, Jr., New Haven, Conn., 222; T. G. Estes, Birmingham, Ala., 226; Thomas C. Wright, Landsdowne, Penn., 218; J. D. Armstrong, Washington, D. C., 223; B. B. D. Ewart, Boston, 210; M. M. Farley, 417 West 120th Street, 214; W. Jones, New Brunswick, N. J., 210; G. E. Knable, Pittsburgh, 214; E. H. Toll, Amherst, Mass., 213; L. W. Douglas, Douglas, Ariz., 227; C. Drechsel, 2,229 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, 216; J. S. Harris, Monticello, Ark., 216; A. G. Smith, Omaha, Neb., 215; Charles M. Cosby, 56 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, 215; M. G. McElroy, 30 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, 212; W. B. Beam, Paterson, N. J., 224; H. J. Norris, New Haven, Conn., 213; H. Williams, Worcester, Mass., 225; W. C. Anderson, Schenectady, N. Y., 223; L. B. Morgan, Chicago, 220; R. S. Bennet, Ithaca, 225; W. Westover, Schenectady, 224; P. W. Forsberg, Schenectady, 215; H. S. Gilbert, Ambidge, Penn., 211; F. H. Lucas, Ambidge, Penn., 212; J. H. Ruckman, Penns Grove, N. J., 222; B. M. Daily, Peoria, Ill., 216; B. F. Gilkerson, Detroit, 216; A. P. Gardner, 33 Thomas Street, New York, 210; K. B. Turner, Ithaca, 224; J. Gebhert, Ithaca, 223; J. H. Michner, Erie, Penn., 215; J. R. Orton, Lincoln, Ill., 217.

Men from New York and vicinity who qualified as sharpshooters are: Huntington Triest, 50 Central Park West, New York City; J. A. Ross, Jr., 85 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn; Mark Reardon, Jr., Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Edwin Mayer, 505 West 142d Street, New York City; J. O. Kellogg, Yonkers; W. O. Jellome, Passaic, N. J.; W. Leeming, 20 Broad Street, New York City; L. F. Taussig, 42 New street, New York City; A. Van Wick, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; J. E. Brady, Montclair, N. J.; G. Burns, 601 West 115th Street; Henry Eaton, 223 Fifth Avenue; G. V. Harvey, Flushing, L. I.; A. M. Lemon, 795 Quincy Street, Brooklyn; R. L. Montgomery, 14 Wall Street; J. J. Grimslow, Paterson, N. J.; M. Sterns, 43 Exchange Place; G. E. Scott, 15 Dey Street; W. W. Stake, 1 West Eighty-third Street; L. A. Steinhardt, 120 Broadway; G. H. Bunker, Yonkers; J. A. Thompson, 30 Park Place; P. Y. Hendricks, Bound Brook, N. J.; F

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SPEAKS IN THREE TOWNS

Cheyenne Gives Him a Noisy Greeting and Shows Him Its Fort and Famous Race Track.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 25.—The people of Cheyenne got out an escort of cowboys and two brass bands today and did everything else they could think of to give Charles E. Hughes a good time of a different sort than he had had anywhere else. That was their way of telling him that probably he would carry the State next November if he stuck to the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff and didn't make any facetious remarks about the fact that there is a $7,000,000 army post here as a monument to the efforts of United States Senator Francis E. Warren to serve the people.

The only thing that seemed to bother the Republican leaders was the report that National Chairman Willcox had listed the State as doubtful. They felt that Mr. Hughes ought to get a plurality of about 3,000 in the State. As the situation sizes up at present this is pretty generally conceded on all sides. The Democrats, however, predict that they will elect Governor John B. Kendrick to the United States Senate and place upon the retired list Senator Clarence D. Clark, who, like Warren, has held Federal office for twenty years or more. The Republicans openly admit that Kendrick has an excellent chance. He is spoken of as the "most popular man in the State." He won the Governorship in 1914 by 3,200 votes.

President Wilson carried the State in 1912 by approximately 750 votes, but Roosevelt and Taft combined got about 8,000 more votes than he did. There is no strife here between Republicans and Progressives, and it is believed that most of the Progressives who were Republicans will support Mr. Hughes. It is admitted that the fight between Kendrick and Clark for the Senate will have some effect on the national situation, but not, the Republicans feel, sufficient to endanger the chances of Mr. Hughes in the State. Kendrick has his strength largely in his personal popularity. He knows almost every man, woman, and child in the State.

Anxious About Other States.

Anxious inquiry was made by some Republicans here about the way the campaign was going in other sections. They had heard reports that things were not moving the way they ought, and not a few of them are beginning to feel that Mr. Hughes has a hard fight on his hands.

"What is needed is to get Roosevelt and all the other big fellows out on the stump and stir things up a bit," said one leader. "Those fellows in New York that are trying to manage this campaign had better get busy quick. We'll carry Wyoming for Mr. Hughes, but we can't do the rest of the work for them."

The women here, so far as their preferences go, seem to be about equally divided between Wilson and Hughes. They vote. The Congressional Union has a representative here stirring up sentiment for the Republican nominee.

Mr. Hughes talked at Rawlins and Laramie on the way here, and ended his campaign in Wyoming by an address in the famous Frontier Park here. His tariff talk was well received. The sheep and cattle men are prosperous, but there is a feeling among them that when the war ends their prosperity will end unless protection is given. Clearing on that line, Mr. Hughes found himself in the hands of friends, and his receptions at his three stops were cordial.

The request of Chairman Willcox's representative, A. N. Rodway, that demonstrations be omitted and that the nominee have a closed carriage were not observed here today. The bands were playing when the train pulled in, and there was a fair-sized crowd on hand. A reception followed at the Plains Hotel at 3 P. M. After that came an automobile tour to points of interest, and Mr. Hughes saw them all. First came the army post, Fort Russell. In front of one of the largest buildings a very fat pig was rooting contentedly.

"A fine bit of pork, that," one of the tourists commented, referring only to the pig. Fort Russell, it was explained, is the largest army post in the United States. There are three miles of buildings. One reason for building it there, a director of tourists said, was the fact that the climate is very healthful. Senator Warren for many years was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

"But I don't see that that had anything to do with it," said the Director. "Why, we also have a $350,000 Federal Building."

The population of Cheyenne is 12,000.

Untenanted Fort an Issue.

The $7,000,000 army post is something of an issue this year because it is vacant, President Wilson having sent all of the troops to the border. It was asserted that a lot of people would vote against Mr. Wilson because he took the soldiers away. At one time the payroll of the soldiers at Fort Russell was $100,000 a month, and that meant a good deal to Cheyenne and the surrounding territory.

Mr. Hughes was next taken for a tour of the race track, where he spoke in the evening. The autos were driven very slowly, first around the mile track and then on to the four-mile course. The nominee showed great interest. There were several little stands which looked as if they might have been used by bookmakers.

On the way back the attention of the party was called to the Industrial Club building. Years ago it was called the Cheyenne Club. It is a point of interest because report has it that some of the biggest gambling games staged in the country were played here in the old days.

While there had been no very vigorous campaign to advertise the coming of Mr. Hughes, except in some of the Republican newspapers, people gathered from all parts of the State. A band in gorgeous red uniforms came with a delegation of seventy-five from Casper County, riding all night in the train to get here. The scene presented by the gathering of the clans was picturesque, and when the cowboys who acted as an escort to the park for the night meeting appeared it was almost wild and woolly.

At the park Mr. Hughes discussed the importance of upbuilding American industries to meet European competition after the war. This, he said, could not be done under a tariff for revenue only, but could be accomplished under a protective tariff such as the Republican Party proposed.

Mr. Hughes spoke to an audience that shivered in the cold night air, notwithstanding heavy wraps and overcoats. In beginning he emphasized the fact that he represented a reunited party.

"We have set aside our differences in order that we may achieve great national aims," he said. "These aims are so high that they transcend every possibility of difference."

Mr. Hughes reiterated his declaration that he favored the appointment only of competent, experienced men to the diplomatic service. He also assailed the Administration's foreign policy, and cited its course toward Mexico as "a conspicuous example of what we ought not to do."

After the night meeting Mr. Hughes retired to his train. The party will leave early tomorrow morning for Denver.

Tour to End Sept. 11.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 25.—Charles E. Hughes's trip across the Continent and back will end Sept. 11 at Syracuse, N. Y., where he will speak at the State Fair, according to plans tentatively adopted today. Mr. Hughes will take a rest of two or three days at Bridgehampton, N. Y., and then start on his second trip. The itinerary of this trip has not been completed, but it is known Mr. Hughes is desirous of going to Texas and making a number of speeches along the border and through the South.

Plans tentatively adopted today provide for addresses at York Harbor, Me., on the afternoon of Sept. 7, and at Portland, Me., that night. The next day Mr. Hughes is to speak at Lewiston, Waterville, and Bangor, Me., respectively, in the morning, afternoon, and evening. It is probable that the nominee will make addresses in Connecticut and Massachusetts Sept. 9 and 10.

On Sept. 6 Mr. Hughes will have a thiry-minute stay between trains at Cincinnati, Ohio. It is possible that he will make a brief address there. He will go direct from Cincinnati to Maine.

HUGHES TO SPEAK AT UTICA.

Fairbanks Also Will Address League of Republican Clubs.

Arrangements have been completed for a State-wide meeting of the League of Republican Clubs of the State of New York at Utica in September. The meeting will be addressed by Charles E. Hughes, Charles W. Fairbanks, and some of the nominees on the State ticket. Since the nomination of Hughes and Fairbanks, the League has organized 177 new clubs and has under way several hundred more. The total membership of the organization is about 55,000, and it is believed it will be increased to 100,000 by Oct. 1.

Among the members of the League are James W. Wadsworth, Jr., U. S. Senator; George B. Cortelyou, Oscar S. Straus, David Jayne Hill, William Curtis Demorest, Edward W. Hatch, Job E. Hedges, Harvey D. Hinman, William B. Howland, James R. Sheffield, R. A. C. Smith, Mortimer L. Schiff, Henry W. Taft, Charles D. Hilles, and Theodore Douglas Robinson.

HUGHES AND T. R. IN MOVIES.

Republican National Committee Closes Contract for Photoplay.

The Republican national campaign is to be featured in the movies. Yesterday Everett Colby, acting for the Republican National Committee, closed a contract for the "Hal Reid Photoplay." The contract provides that Mr. Reid shall produce a 1,000-foot motion picture film with a complete scenario to be available not later than Sept. 15, same to be shown in high-class moving picture theatres throughout the country. Mr. Colby said the film would portray issues of the campaign in a realistic manner, and that Governor Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt would be seen in the political picture story as is developed.

LEWIS DOUBTFUL OF MAINE.

Senator Says "Potatoes and Prohibition" May Defeat Democrats.

James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, returned from his campaign trip to Maine yesterday, and had a talk with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Senator Lewis was not oversanguine of Democratic success in Maine this year, although he said it was impossible to judge at this time just how either the September or November elections would result. It seemed likely, he said, that the State would "split fifty-fifty" on its Senators, each party electing one.

"As far as I am able to determine, and I went over the situation pretty carefully," said Mr. Lewis, "the campaign will turn on the question of the four P's. The Republican cry is 'Potatoes and Prohibition,' and the Democratic, 'Peace and Prosperity.' Potatoes are to be an issue, especially in Aroostook County, where the yield is heavy, because the Republicans say that the Democrats let down the tariff wall and potatoes flooded in from New Brunswick, killing the commodity in Maine almost entirely.

"Prohibition also is to be a big issue, and the Democrats are getting the worst end of it. The Progressives are for prohibition, and, as the Democrats have left it out of their platform for the first time since 1888, the Progressives are inclined to line up with the Republicans. From my observation, Maine is not going to be a barometer State this year. But it is anybody's election at the present time."

Chairman McCormick returned from Chicago yesterday well pleased, he said, with the situation there. He said he had talked with a number of National Committeemen from the West, and all told him the outlook for Democratic success was never brighter.

COUDERT INDORSES BACON.

Calder, Confident, Returns from Tour Up State.

Frederic R. Coudert, the lawyer, sent a letter yesterday to Robert Bacon, candidate for United States Senator, congratulating him upon entering the primaries, and promising his support. After stating that he was gratified at the thought that a man of Mr. Bacon's type, who would stand for what was really worth while in America, might represent New York in the Senate, he said:

"You have stood squarely on the proposition that the United States constitutes a real nation, having a common conscience of right and wrong, in a word, a national entity with a soul. I believe that despite certain superficial appearances this is as true today, if not truer, than ever in our history. Nevertheless many, if not most, of the politicians have acted since the great war has been in operation on the theory that we are a heterogeneous assortment of conflicting racial entities, each one of which has a solitary vote to which a truckling obeisance must be made.

"It is the curse of our politics that such men are accelerating and organizing the disruptive forces. With some men of your type in the Senate we would have a rallying point for real Americanism, the best and soundest evidences of which would be service of every American to the State, in other words, general service."

William M. Calder, the Republican organization candidate for the Senatorial nomination, returned yesterday from a speaking trip through the State, and said he felt sure that he would get 70 per cent. of the enrolled Republican vote. He said he had consulted with many county committeemen, and all had assured him that Robert Bacon, his opponent, would not make much of a showing in the primary election. He said he had discovered that 2,800 of the names signed to the Bacon petition had come from the bailiwick of William Barnes, who is supporting Mr. Bacon's candidacy. Although the Bacon managers said they had nearly 14,000 signatures to their petition, Mr. Calder said he knew that the number did not exceed 9,500.

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$5 Striped Serge Trousers, $2.75

$6 White Flannel Trousers, $4.50

DANIELS ANSWERS GARDNER'S QUERIES

Secretary, in Maine Speech, Lays Congressman's Attacks to Petty Politics.

SEES DANGER IN CRITICISM

Reads Letter from Capt. Plunkett Referring to Attacks on Navy as Menace to the Nation.

MILBRIDGE, Me., Aug. 25.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, delivered here tonight the first of a series of speeches he will make in this State during the next few days which marks his entry into the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson. While he touched on other topics to some extent, Mr. Daniels devoted himself particularly to answering charges made by Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been the Secretary's chief critic in Congress.

Mr. Daniels referred to a series of thirteen questions regarding the administration of the navy which Mr. Gardner propounded to the Secretary in a letter, saying that all of them had been asked by Mr. Gardner and answered satisfactorily by the Navy Department many times.

"Mr. Gardner first plaintively inquires whether I knew, at the time of submitting my annual report in 1914, that every battleship then in commission was equipped entirely with torpedoes which Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, had, six weeks previously, declared to be obsolete.

"If Mr. Gardner would only read some of the reports of the naval officers he would find many of his questions answered, and this is true in the present case, for with my annual report went the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, which said not only that we knew it, but that we had already obtained appropriations and were actually manufacturing long-range torpedoes to take their places. I am also glad to inform him that since then all of the dreadnoughts in commission have been equipped with these torpedoes.

The Fiske Letter.

"Questino No. 2 shows a lamentable failure upon Mr. Gardner's part to read the newspapers. At this late day he inquires anxiously whether or not Admiral Fiske had submitted to me, three weeks previous to Nov. 9, 1914, an official letter with the subject title, 'The Navy's Unpreparedness for War.' To answer this momentous question at length would be to assume that my audience was equally indifferent to the public press. It is sufficient to say that if Gardner claimed that Admiral Fiske had presented such a letter, that I had said that Admiral Fiske had submitted so many memorandums on naval subjects as part of his official duties that it was difficult to remember exactly the one referred to, but that I could not find it in my files. That Admiral Fiske himself then announced that he was quite sure he had sent the letter, to which I replied that if Admiral Fiske made such a statement I did not for a moment doubt that it was true.

"Mr. Gardner also wishes to know whether or not, three weeks before I made this report to Congress, I had written to Admiral Fletcher commenting on some breakdowns of our submarines and asking what he recommended to prevent them occurring in the future. Mr. Gardner apparently finds it very difficult to reconcile this letter, which I undoubtedly wrote, with my statement in my report that, 'So far as the submarines themselves are concerned, it is believed that ours are on a par with any in the world.' Apparently Mr. Gardner has fallen into the error of assuming that the statement that our submarines were as good, so far as we knew, as the other fellows' meant that they were, therefore, perfect and without flaw. As a matter of fact, submarines were and still are in a state of development, and are subject to as unexpected and sudden breakdowns as the automobile of ten years ago. Saying that they were on a par with any in the world at that time did not mean that they were perfect or anything like it.

"Now come questions 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, all bearing on the number of vessels this Administration has under construction or constructed and the time required for their completion. I am giving to the press a full and detailed reply to these questions prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, as it makes several pages and goes into technicalities which are rather out of place to read here; but it is enough to say in general that the record of this Administration for the number of vessels completed from the time of its going into office exceeds that of any other Administration in the history of the navy since modern ships replaced the old quickly constructed wooden vessels."

The Secretary then went on to refute Mr. Gardner's assertions that there had been undue delay in the completion of ships of various types now under construction. Labor conditions made it difficult to hasten this work, he said, but the department was doing all in its power in this regard and had plans for the 1917 ships ready before Congress had passed the appropriation bill authorizing their construction.

25 Battleships at Practice Now.

"Mr. Gardner asks in Question 10," said Mr. Daniels, "if it is not a fact that eight years ago sixteen American battleships were mobilized for a trip around the world, whereas last Winter only fifteen battleships, not counting the Kentucky, could be mustered for Admiral Fletcher's manoeuvres. It is a fact that sixteen battleships took a trip around the world eight years ago, although to do it not only every ship left behind, but the navy yards and shore stations as well, were stripped of men to afford them personnel sufficient to make the trip. It is not true that only fifteen could be mustered for Admiral Fletcher's manoeuvres. Only fifteen were used, which is a different thing.

"In Question 11 Mr. Gardner wants to know about reduced complements on some battleships and destroyers. Our reserve battleships and destroyers have, and always have had, reduced complements. The question of personnel and the need for increased personnel has been brought up with all the earnestness in his power by the Secretary of the Navy, and Congress, under a Democratic Administration, has responded for the first time by increasing the number of men which we may enlist under the law to a figure which will make it possible adquately to man our fleet.

"In Question 13 he wants to know if it is not true that in 1915 I reduced the number of ships I asked of Congress from that recommended by the General Board. It is an unlucky question, because it allows me to point out how much nearer I have come to the recommendations of the General Board than Republican Secretaries in the past. It is the Secretary's duty to take the General Board's recommendation, which represents what might be called the ideal number that we need, and, by careful canvass of Congress, find out how many he can actually get and to be careful not to ask for so much more than he can possibly get as to imperil the entire program. In 1915 the country was not yet awakened to the necessity of largely increasing its naval establishment. When that time came, this year's appropriation bill shows that your Secretary of the Navy did not fail to recommend a program so extensive, so satisfying in its numbers and the character of its ships, as to silence even the most carping critic.

Criticism That Is Dangerous.

"I have purposely taken one question out of its place and left it for the last, because I have perhaps treated Mr. Gardner's incessant curiosity as more or less humorous, with its evident political purpose; but one question may not be taken humorously, nor can Mr. Gardner be regarded with tolerant good nature for asking it.

"Mr. Gardner, in question No. 3, seeks to make out 'that our naval gunnery had degenerated to an inefficiency almost incredible.' Mr. Gardner and, thanks to his propaganda, all the world knows that, owing to Secretary Meyer's parsimony and lack of conception of the navy, the elementary target practice was discontinued, and our gunnery practice did fall off lamentably.

"I am going to read what Captain C. P. Plunkett, the Director of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Competitions, the greatest expert on gunnery in our navy, a naval officer who loves his country, says, in conclusion of his reply given me in answer to Mr. Gardner's figures:

After being intimately acquainted with the gunnery work of the navy for nearly twenty years, I know of no time during that period when the enemies of our country had more to fear from the batteries of our fleet than they have today.

I do not sympathize with this form of criticism, and believe that it will undermine the confidence of the people in the fleet and the confidence of the fleet people in their ships and in the officers who are charged with the responsibility of the preparation of the fleet for war. I consider such criticisms and attacks on our target practice and the publication of the facts in connection therewith have been of the greatest service to every enemy of the Government, both in our own country and abroad.

"Not in this set of questions, but on the floor of Congress, Mr. Gardner said he wished he could have the opinion of the official observer on our battleships as to their target practice. I read him his opinion. These are not my words, nor those of any politician nor any civil appointee of a political party. They are uttered, with full knowledge of his responsibility, by one of the foremost officers of the United States Navy and an expert on the subject. Mr. Gardner wanted to know what he thought. This is what he thinks. Does Mr. Gardner wish other expert testimony? If so, I refer him to the official letters of Admiral Mayo, Admiral Fletcher, Captain Sims, and Captain Plunkett, as published in The Congressional Record. If he had read those letters he would never have asked the questions."

START WILSON '100,000 CLUB'

Democratic Committee Appeals to Voters to Join and Contribute.

The Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee, of which Henry Morgenthau is Chairman, has issued an appeal to voters to join the Hundred Thousand Club and send in contributions to help in the re-election of President Wilson. In an advertisement entitled "The New Thanksgiving Day," the committee sets forth what the President has accomplished in keeping the United States out of war.

The appeal states: "We are forming a 'Hundred Thousand Club,' a club of one hundred thousand of the finest type of Americans, who will do the people's work. We want you to join. We want you to become a member by sending as large a contribution as you can. Send us $500 if you can, or $100, or $50, but at least $10; send us a sum which will represent a real sacrifice to you."

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GERMANS DEMAND BELGIAN 'BULWARK'

Committee for Peace Says Real Guarantees Are Needed in Albert's Kingdom.

RUSSIAN TERRITORY SOUGHT

Changes in France Also Necessary, It Is Asserted—England Is "Special Foe."

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London, Aug. 25.)—A proclamation containing views on the peace conditions which might be imposed by Germany is published today by "The Independent Committee for a German Peace," an organization formed some time ago by those considered to be the extreme war advocates in Germany.

The proclamation asserts that despite the fact that the Germans and their allies are holding three kingdoms in their hands, the Entente still talks of the destruction of the German Empire and Entente statesmen continue to indulge in a flood of abuse and lies about Germany while themselves violating every principle of international law, forcing neutrals to enter the war against their better judgment, and endeavoring to force into submission through hunger millions whom their swords could not vanquish.

"Our enemies will not succeed," continues the proclamation. "One thing they have accomplished is to force upon us the realization that England is our special and most dangerous enemy. England causes our enemies to stick together. England leads them. Upon England they depend and will depend more after the war. On the wreckage of our empire England hopes to unfurl the banner of Anglo-Saxon world dominion."

The document asserts that Russian territory from the Baltic to Volhynia must in the future be included in the German sphere, to serve as a bulwark against the Russian tendency to annihilate Germany. France's revenge ideas must constantly be kept in mind, so that in the West also changes would be necessary.

Belgium in the future, adds the proclamation, will be either a German or an English bulwark, so "real guarantees" here also are needed.

The document then cites the expression of Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre Party in the Reichstag, that "Belgium must lie in German hands militarily, economically, and politically."

The proclamation concludes with the assertion:

"England's plan threatens us with political and economical helotry. It aims at our life as a people and as a State. It aims at our culture and institutions. Energy must be applied regardless of consequences to force peace upon this enemy. Let it not come true that, as England says, we will win all the battles, but England will win the war. With von Hindenburg, let us say it is not only a question of sticking it out but of winning."

Brooklyn Seabury League Meets.

At a meeting last night of the Executive Committee of the Seabury League at its headquarters, 389 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, ex-Assemblyman Charles Harwood was selected to manage the league's primary and election campaign for the nomination and election of Judge Seabury for Governor. A committee of fifty will be appointed to make certain the selection of Judge Seabury as the candidate of the Progressive and Independence League parties in addition to his nomination by the Democratic Party.

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HOLLAND UPHOLDS WILSON.

Federation President Predicts Labor Support for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Organized labor of the State of New York may be expected to vote for Woodrow Wilson in November, according to James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, following the adjournment of the convention today. In an interview President Holland said that, in his opinion, the fact that President Wilson had kept the country out of war would swing organized labor to the Democratic Party. The attitude which the President had taken on the eight-hour day, he said, would increase his popularity with workingmen generally.

"There has been some talk of the damage which would be done to the President's cause by his veto of the Immigration bill because of the literacy test clause," said Mr. Holland, "but I, for one, do not attach much importance to this act of the President. I do not think that this country is going to be flooded with cheap European labor at the end of the war, for the simple reason that every available workingman will be needed in the work of rebuilding the parts of Europe which have been devastated by the struggle. The European Governments will be forced to make working conditions such as to induce them to remain at home. Furthermore, aside from the effect on American labor, I do not think that illiteracy, for which immigrants are in no way personally responsible, should be held against them.

"As to the State elections, I think that there is no doubt that organized labor will stand by Judge Seabury. Personally, I shall be glad to see him at Albany. On occasion he has acted as attorney for labor organizations. By this I do not mean that we expect any favoritism from him, for this would do us more harm than good in the long run, but we feel that he would give us a square deal."

Industrial unrest in Greater New York President Holland laid to the spirit of the times rather than to any special agitation. The threatened railway strike, he said, undoubtedly had a psychological effect on other branches of organized labor, but probably had done nothing more than call the attention of working men and women to the conditions under which they were working.

TARIFF BARS TOBACCO GIFTS

Robinson to Ask France to Pass Kits for Her Soldiers.

Moncure Robinson, a member of the Executive Committee of the Lafayette Fund, which has been sending 2,000 comfort kits each month for the last two years to the soldiers in the French trenches, will sail today on the French liner Lafayette for Paris, where he will confer with officials of the French Government relative to the extension of the relief work of the fund. Heretofore the comfort kits have contained a rubber poncho, underclothes, soap, electric flashlights, and pipe and tobacco. The present high tariff on tobacco has practically made that item of the kit a prohibitive luxury for the French soldiers, and Mr. Robinson will make special efforts to find a way by which this article may be included again in the comfort kits.

It is the intention of Mr. Robinson to spend the whole of September in Paris, and later to visit the main hospitals and ammunition factories in France. He will investigate a new collapsible stretcher which the French have been using recently. It is unique in that it may be folded so compactly that it can be lowered into a trench for the reception of a wounded soldier, whereas the injured formerly have been lifted out of the trenches, exposed to fire, and then placed on the ambulance stretchers.

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Movement a Result of Charge by Hatch About Flies in the New Subways.

OFFICIALS TO AID THE WORK

Suggestion Comes from S. G. Rosenbaum, a Manufacturer, Who Calls a Conference.

As an outgrowth of the charges made by Edward Hatch, Jr., regarding fly-breeding in the new subways, S. G. Rosenbaum, President of the National Cloak and Suit Company, has written to Mr. Hatch suggesting a movement for remedying all insanitary conditions in the city.

Mr. Rosenbaum and Mr. Hatch arranged a conference, which was held yesterday at a luncheon at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Street Commissioner Fetherston, Executive Secretary Samuel L. Martin of the Mayor's office, and a representative of the Health Department were present.

It was agreed by the conferees that a detailed tour of the city should be made next Tuesday, and a committee was selected for the purpose. Among those named were E. H. Outerbridge, R. R. Appleton, Commissioner Fetherston, Secretaries Theodore D. Rousseau and Martin of the Mayor's office, and Messrs. Rosenbaum and Hatch. Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who is now out of the city, will be asked to join the party.

In explaining the ideas about greater cleanliness for the city, Mr. Rosenbaum said:

"As one whose place of business is located along the line of the Seventh Avenue subway I wish unreservedly to indorse Mr. Hatch's reported opinions. The subway excavations have been for months, and are today, receptacles for garbage, sweepings and refuse of all kinds. The soil below the street surface is doubtless impregnated with the sewage of years, yet since the excavations were begun it has been exposed to the sun and wind for months at a time. One need but take a walk or a street car ride down any part of Seventh Avenue, south from Times Square, to find his clothes covered and his nose and mouth filled with dirt and dust from the excavations.

"The theory that infantile paralysis has been spread by flies agrees with what may be termed the 'geography' of the epidemic. If the disease were spread largely by personal contact it would have swept like wildfire through the crowded parts of Manhattan Island. As a matter of fact, such has not been the case. There have been a larger number of cases in Richmond, Queens and in some of the smaller towns on Long Island, in proportion to the population, than in the most thickly populated districts of New York City.

"Cannot something be done by us who are not of the medical profession to bring about an improvement in the existing conditions? Our city is inexpressively dirty. It seems to me that the time is ripe for the citizens to demand absolute cleanliness, not alone of the streets, but of the alleys, yards, areaways, cellars and other places not visible to the casual passerby and, therefore, requiring all the more attention by those to whom inspection authority is delegated. It might be feasible to spray the lines of the subway excavations with some kind of disinfectant which would prevent the fly-breeding and possibly at the same time destroy other dangerous germs. I believe it is proper for citizens to call the attention of the Mayor's office to the situation and ask for prompt and effective action."

Sari Petrass Has Prima Donna Role

Sari Petrass has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for the prima donna rôle in a new musical play, "Little Miss Springtime," the score of which is by Emmerich Kalman, the composer of "Sari." Miss Petrass, who is a niece of Countess Kinsky, arrived several days ago from Switzerland to begin rehearsals. She has sung light operatic rôles in London, Berlin, Budapest, and Vienna, and two of her best known parts in London were in "Gypsy Love" and "The Marriage Market." Miss Petrass was reported several months ago to have been tried and shot as a spy. "Little Miss Springtime" will be presented at the New Amsterdam on Sept. 25.

SON-IN-LAW SUES JOHN F. WALLACE

Charges Alienation of Wife's Regard and Affection and Asks $100,000 Damages.

PLAINTIFF A MOVIE ACTOR

Mrs. Wallace a Co-Defendant with the Former Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

John Findlay Wallace, President of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., of 37 Wall Street, and the first American chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and his wife, Mrs. Sadie W. Wallace, have been made defendants in a suit for $100,000, brought against them by Pierre Joseph Le May, their son-in-law, who is an actor and resides at 22 East Sixty-sixth Street.

In the complaint filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office by Abraham Peck of 261 Broadway, Le May charged that Mr. and Mrs. Wallace had conspired to separate their daughter, Bardina Wallace Orr, from the plaintiff, after having opposed her marriage to him. Le May said that, though he had lived harmoniously with his wife, her parents had exercised control over her mind and person and—this upon information and belief—"by acts, promises, and the payment of money, and by representing to her that the plaintiff was not fit to be her husband, alienated her mind and affection from him."

Le May met Mrs. Orr in 1908, when, he said, she was the divorced wife of Thomas Orr of Chicago. He was introduced to her at the Iroquois Hotel in this city by Mrs. Robert Drouet, a friend of both. He was then 21, and his wife fourteen years older. They were married in Hoboken on March 28, 1911, and went to live at 375 West End Avenue.

He said last night that his father, Joseph Le May of this city, first objected to his friendship with Mrs. Orr because of the difference in their ages. Mr. Wallace, he said, also objected, and the result was that Mrs. Orr was sent to Boulder, Col., where she remained for six months.

On her return to New York, Le May said, he met her by chance on a Fifth Avenue bus. They "talked things over," he added, and the next day went to Hoboken, where they were married, but it was not until a month later, he said, that the Wallaces learned of the marriage.

The lease of the apartment in West End Avenue, Le May said, was in the name of his wife's mother. Just how this occurred he could not remember. He said he and his bride lived happily until June 10, 1911, when they had what he described as a "squabble," which, he said, grew out of the fact that his wife did not like his profession, and thought that it threw him too often in the society of other women.

In a rather resigned voice, Le May told how after the "squabble," he had come home to find the apartment empty. His wife, he said, had departed with her mother, who, he said, had left orders that no one was to be admitted to the apartment.

For five days, he said, he remained alone in the apartment waiting for his wife to return.

He also described the various efforts he had made since then to induce her to return to him. He said that, on one occasion, he wrote he would wait for her at the Astor between 5 and 6 o'clock every evening for a week. He waited, he said, but Mrs. Le May did not meet him. Another time he telephoned to her mother's apartment, and all the information he could get was that his wife was out of town and he could write to her, addressing the letter to her parents' home.

"I have waited and tried to meet her," he said, "and now I have determined to sue."

Le May said he was now in the movies. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace live at the Apthorp, Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway. It was said there last night that they were not at home.

Brenon Fails to Enjoin Fox.

Justice George V. Mullan, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday denied to Herbert Brenon an injunction to restrain William Fox from exhibiting the film, "A Daughter of the Gods." Mr. Brenon directed the photographing of the picture in Jamaica, and he brought suit against his former employer to force the latter to use his name in the advertising and give him credit for his alleged share in the making of the picture.

Justice Mullan held that the plaintiff had no contract with Fox except an oral one, and that this agreement contained no provision to insure Brenon publicity for himself.

Battle Counsel to Photo Engravers.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, George Gordon Battle, the attorney, denies the published report that he had resigned as counsel for the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade because the board had refused to rescind an alleged agreement in restraint of trade. Mr. Battle says he is still counsel for the board and that the members maintain that no agreement has been made in violation of law.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from "Another Grandmother" for a frail mother of three children who seeks financial aid, and $5 from Laura and Maria Bacardi for Dennis Cunningham, who is losing his sight.

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END OF EPIDEMIC BELIEVED AT HAND

Continued from Page 1.

Warren, 13 years old, of 497 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, gave two ounces.

Quarantines Less Rigid.

In accordance with the arrangement between the Department of Health and the Citizens' Committee to Obtain Serum for Infantile Paralysis, of which Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., is the Chairman, Dr. Samuel Parnasse was on duty in the Brooklyn office of the Department of Health from 3 until 5 o'clock, but the only volunteer received by him was a child, 6 years old, from whom he did not think it advisable to draw blood. Miss Warren arrived at the Brooklyn office after 5 o'clock and was directed to the Willard Parker Hospital.

Mr. Delafield said the letter with which his committee planned to make a direct appeal for blood to about 1,000 persons had not come from the printer and would not be ready for mailing before Monday.

The quarantine against New York is continuing to relax according to the following circular issued by the Central Railroad of New Jersey:

At Highlands, Water Witch, Rumson, and Lakewood, N. J., children with health certificates are admitted.

To points in the State of Delaware, all children under 16 years of age must hold health certificates issued by a constituted health official of the State, city, town, or county from which they come.

To Points in Maryland—While no general regulations have been announced, all children, as a matter of precaution, should hold health certificates.

3,936 Cases in Hospitals Here.

Dr. Emerson said that, in trips to nearby New York communities, he had found that many rural physicians and health officers reported only those cases in which there was visible paralysis and ignored many in which there was no paralysis.

"In following this practice," the Health Commissioner said, "authorities not only expose their localities to the danger of infection, but make it appear that they have a fewer number of cases than actually are present."

Health officers of various communities in New York and New Jersey denied this.

The remarks of Dr. Joseph F. X. Stack, Health Officer of Hoboken, who said on Thursday that children free from poliomyelitis were rushed to isolation hospitals and contracted the disease there were characterized as "inaccurate" and "ill-considered" by Dr. Emerson, Dr. Banks, and other local officials yesterday.

There were 3,936 cases of infantile paralysis in hospitals in the city at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, distributed among these institutions:

In Manhattan—Willard Parker, 1,014; City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, 54; Metropolitan, 351; New York Throat, Nose, and Lung, 49; Babies', 23; Presbyterian, 11; St. Vincent's, 17; Orthopaedic, 33; Mount Sinai, 24; Neurological, 9; New York Hospital Branch, 89, and Flower, 28.

In the Bronx—Riverside, 765; Lincoln, 190; St. Francis, 42; Lebanon, 9, and Montefiore, 9.

In Brooklyn—Kingston Avenue, 592; Kings County, 92; German, 11; Greenpoint, 28; St. Peter's, 51; Long Island College, 48; St. Mary's, 9; Methodist Episcopal, 4, and St. Catherine's, 35.

In Queens—Queensborough, 100, and St. John's, 9.

In Richmond—Swinburne Island, 70; Smith's, 12, and St. Vincent's, 5.

Dr. Emerson said that on last Sunday there were 112 full-sized beds in Willard Parker and Kingston Avenue Hospitals, in each of which there were two children, but that by yesterday every child in the two hospitals had been placed alone in a bed or crib.

Deputy Police Commissioner Godley will make an inquiry into the charge of Mrs. Jennie Dasnoit of 365 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, that three policemen forcibly took her nephew from her to the Kingston Avenue Hospital. Dr. Emerson said the child was convalescent from infantile paralysis, and had been removed to the hospital because Mrs. Dasnoit would not observe the quarantine regulations.

After making an inspection of sanitary conditions in Flushing, Borough President Connolly of Queens said he had found much that should be improved, and that he would take immediate action.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Jacob Burack, 370 Madison St.
Nathan Zelt, 73 Suffolk St.
E. Rubenstein, 167 Suffolk St.
Frank Polino, 150 Forsyth St.
Herbert Croft, 5 and 7 Attorney St.
L. Kenger, 272 East 3d St.
L. Malmo, 210 Sullivan St.
J. Farino, 11 Jones St.
Lilie Goldman, 88 6th Av.
Daniel Deverse, 8 Jones St.
Tessie Hildsman, 344 East 22d St.
S. Styriton, 331 3d Av.
S. Cormo, 501 East 11th St.
Carlo Crocna, 323 East 21st St.
Gertrude Donsalo, 342 East 21st St.
Edward Lutz, 240 East 25th St.
Margaret Gillman, 210 East 10th St.
Samuel Horowitz, 215 East 12th St.
Elizabeth Molton, 509 West 14th St.
Luis Cessinzer, 130 West 31st St.
F. Saller, 1,401 Avenue A.
Lilie Schitter, 424 East 72d St.
L. Wolfe, 503 East 88th St.
Tomasino Caonti, 512 East 89th St.
Melva Rogers, 223 West 49th St.
A. Bernett, 622 West 131st St.
Joseph Hitchman, 520 West 130th St.
Alice Schenter, 515 West 57th St.
John Balos, 615 West 130th St.
Marian Zeillion, 938 St. Nicholas Av.
Stannard Wilcox, 503 West End Av.
Herbert Rabo, 604 West 140th St.
Joseph Manning, 500 West 54th St.
Samuel Levine, 93 East 116th St.
Rosie Bellaco, 335 East 118th St.
Lewisa Karatt, 223 East 122d St.
Mary Hochaldner, 1,808 2d Av.
B. Manno, 2,104 2d Av.
Lewis Stein, 72 East 117th St.
Edward Collins, 408 East 121st St.
C. Raun, 200 West 113th St.
George Purek, 71 East 96th St.
Walter Grossman, 2,066 2d Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Elizabeth Rubin, 100 W. 143d St. (Metropolitan Hospital.)
Freida Holfun, 161 Rivington St.
Charles Corraro, 343 E. 9th St.
Ferrance Winne, 403 E. 80th St.
Louie Tumbotti, 213 E. 56th St.
Michael Gioia, 687 3d Av.
B. Raun, 200 W. 113th St.
R. Corraro, 501 Avenue A.
Nora Oliver, 104 Macdougal St.
Marian Bouilion, 935 St. Nicholas Av.
Ira Felt, 126 W. 115th St. (Flower Hospital.)
George Turck, 71 E. 96th St.
Daniel Hayes, 278 E. 138th St. (Metropolitan Hospital.)
Dorothy Brannern, 110 Ocean St., Richmond Beach. (Died Swinburne Island.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Benjamin Curinsky, 735 E. 160th St.
John Ninsky, 532 E. 136th St.
Mary Proskowsky, 518 E. 145th St.
Warren Meure, 219 St. Ann's Av.
George Burkhardt, 728 Elton St.
Robert Stein, 1,280 Stebbins Av.
Ellison Hanker, 735 Home St.
Rose Mitchell, 1,582 Franklin Av.
Evelyn Levy, 1,680 Clay Av.
Mary McClinthey, 2,074 Edenwald Av.
Harold Sutter, cor. Clarence and Barkley Sts.
Alfred Hurley, 85 W. 181st St.
Hans Meyer, 430 E. 185th St.
Leo Goldman, 558 E. 191st St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Mary McClinthey, 2,074 Edenwald Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Mary Rothbart, 369 13th St.
Ernest Schrotmeyer, 1,026 Flatbush Av.
Allen White, 13 East 10th St.
Tom Toomey, 83 53d St.
Philip Warren, 880 Stone Av.
Solomon Wohl, 548 Rockaway Av.
Louis Metzger, 718 Cleveland St.
Hyman Goldstein, 244 Christopher Av.
Bernard Williams, 113 Eckford St.
Anthony Buzaf, 850 Grand St.
Sylvia Gross, 293 Hooper St.
Tom Vinciqura, 374 Manhattan Av.
Carrie Fisher, 128 Maujer St.
Ruth Elmenberg, 215 North Henry St.
Frank Schneider, 113 Scholes St.
Fred. Glauge, 160 South 1st St.
Morris Ruse, 215 Central Av.
Lester Banks, 740 De Kalb Av.
Anthony Lantasona, 1,067 Flushing Av.
Otto Schneider, 1,394 Myrtle Av.
May Wallenstein, 1,433 St. Mark's Av.
Milton Wisoff, 1,780 Park Place.
Elizabeth Hamptman, 247 Stanhope St.
Lillian Klein, 679 Marcy Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Olga Piltin, 13 Harrison Av.
James Carrigan, 1,401 Gates Av.
Francis Greenberg, 1,719 Union St.
Frank Rosenswelg, 310 Hinsdale St.
Raymond Hunt, 276 St. Nicholas Av.
Ruth Elmendorf, 215 N. Henry St.
Sophie Gutsatz, 495 Vermont St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Thos. Murray, 166 Mott Av., L. I. City.
Harry Cores, Rockaway Blvd., nr. Jerome Av., Woodhaven.
Mary Travis, 97 Prospect St., Jamaica.
Chas. Cher, 3 Islington Place, Jamaica.
Wm. O'Reilly, 36 Crescent St., Far Rockaway.
Geo. Levy, 57 S. Division Av., Seaside.
Robert Moss, 18 Islington Pl., Jamaica.
Helen Waxly, 1,877 Madison St., Ridgewood.
Helen Mittelzkind, 25 Coe Pl., Elmhurst.
Mary McLaughlin, 6 Roseville Av., Corona.
Grace Davis, 36 38th St., Corona.

DEATH—QUEENS.

W. Rogers, 68 Camella St., Astoria, (died at Willard Parker Hosp.)

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Peter Kello, St. Joseph's by the Sea, Huguenot.
Lillian Hausen, 11 2d St., New Dorp Manor.

DEATH—RICHMOND.

Dorothy Brauner, 110 Ocean Av., South Beach, (died at Swinburne Island Hosp.)

Three patients reported as suffering from poliomyelitis were discharged yesterday as not having the disease.

A protest that the recent listing by the Department of Health of a case from 40 Fort Washington Avenue was actually erroneous was received by THE TIMES. It was said that a child, whose home was at that address, had been brought from a camp in the country to a city hospital suffering from infantile paralysis and was not taken near the house. Dr. Emerson was not able yesterday to verify this allegation, but said that, in avoiding infected houses, persons should be guided by the presence of placards on the houses, and not alone by addresses listed in those made public each day. Every infected house was placarded, said the Commissioner.

BRACE FUND NOW $17,353.

Total of $2,917 Given Also for Mothers' and Children's Outings.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledged yesterday the receipt of $2,917.50 in contributions toward the fund of $10,000 sought by the association so that it may prolong its fresh air season one month for the benefit of mothers and children from tenement houses who have been deprived of outings by the epidemic. One contributor, who sent $200 from South Dartmouth, Mass., wrote:

This appeal is nation-wide. It concerns every one with children directly.

From Mount Arlington, N. J., came this letter, with a dollar bill:

I am a little girl 12 years old, and I hope my dollar will help you. I hope other little girls will send their week's allowance to you.

Contributions were received from Bethlehem, Penn.; Dayton, Ohio; Holden, Mo.; Holyoke, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Concord, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Reading, Penn.

The Department of Health received yesterday $805.25 for its brace fund, which made the total received to date $17,353. Dr. Emerson said that $26,000 would be required to provide braces for all of the children crippled in the epidemic.

The contributions listed were: Mr. and Mrs. C. Alan Hudson, $150; Louis C. Clark and Oscar R. Lichtenstein, $100 each; Camp Songo, $78.23; Blanche G. Erdman, $55; Francis and Elizabeth Robertson, $50; James Byrne and Mrs. George F. Victon, $50 each; through the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $33; Rosaline H. Allen, $30; S. Mayer & Sons, $25; Leopold De Muth, $25; Mrs. Louis Rosenberg, $20; Rosalie Nathan and L. Batgorf, $15 each; Grace R. Spingarn, Mrs. M. Wilhelm, Lawrence B. Dunham, Herman Brand, Shirley Strouse, and Marie B. Clyde, $10 each; Albert Blogg Unger, Mrs. H. J. Hildt, Madeline F. Epstein, "Minnewaska," and Katherine L. Strouse, $5 each; E. F. C., Mrs. L. H. W., Curtis Gandy, Jr., and Hugo Cutler, $2 each; Woodinville School Garden children, $1.50; S. Kane, Jesse G. Ballantine, L. S., and F. H. S., $1 each, and Israel P. Corney, 50 cents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received $346.85 from its readers for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. The contributors were:

Mrs. Paul Gotthell, $100; Mrs. J. A. Pollak, $50; Mrs. Leon Moyse, $30; J. M. Stevens, "D. K.," and Elise De Costa, $25 each; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, $13; Kathryn Stein, $12.50; Oscar Lion, Mrs. V. C. Thorne, and "S. R. R.," $10 each; Dorothy and Grace, $10; results of a fair by the guests of the Oak Lodge, Sheffield, Mass., $6.15; Mrs. Charles B. Dreyer, $6; Ferdin and Friendly Wachenheimer, $5; "Some Daily Readers," $3; Mrs. L. Hallock, $2.50; Helen and Ruth, $2.50; Marion Nagorsky, $1.

In addition, THE TIMES received a check for $10 from "M. R. T.," payable to the Department of Health, and a check for $5 from Erma Schnee, not made payable to THE TIMES.

The Dispensary and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases has issued an appeal for a fund to be used in caring for children crippled by infantile paralysis. Contributions should be sent to Louis F. Rothschild, Treasurer, 1,919 Madison Avenue.

19 NEW LONG ISLAND CASES.

All in Nassau County—To Open a Hospital at Freeport.

There were nineteen new cases of infantile paralysis in Nassau County yesterday in the following places:

Inwood and Hicksville, three each; Oyster Bay, two; Freeport, Baldwin, Rockville Centre, Woodmere, Floral Park, Munson, Seaford, Glen Cove, East Williston, Bayville, and Mineola one each.

A hospital camp for patients will soon be opened in Freeport, where there are fourteen cases, but Dr. H. M. Phipps, Health Officer of the Town of Hempstead, has been limited in the use of the isolation hospital at Woodmere by a resolution of the Town Board forbidding the transfer to the hospital of any patients except from the small area of the Fourteenth School District of Woodmere. Wealthy residents of the Rockaway peninsula contributed the money for building the hospital, but residents of Woodmere have objected to its use.

100 MORE ILL; 2 DIE IN STATE.

Second Largest Daily Report, Not Including New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—One hundred cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths from the disease were reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, not including the City of New York, during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Although this was the second largest number reported in any day since the outbreak of the epidemic in June, the health officials said the figures were not alarming inasmuch as today's cases included two days' reports from the department's branch office at Roslyn, L. I. Of the 100 cases reported today, 67 were from Long Island. Up to tonight there had been 1,745 cases and 190 deaths.

The deaths today occurred at Fultonville and Smithtown. The cases were reported as follows:

Patchogue, 7; Oneida, 6; New Rochelle and Oyster Bay, 5 each; East Islip and Brookhaven, 4 each; Windham, Smithtown, Huntington, Freeport, Mineola, Babylon, and Hicksville, 3 each; White Plains, Bayshore, Rockville Centre, Glen Cove, Half Hollow, Hyde Park, and Inwood, 2 each, and Riverhead, South Haven, Kings Park, Lake Ronkonkoma, Cutchogue, Belle Terre, Bluepoint, Hempstead Manor, Great Neck Estates, Seaford, Hempstead, Hunter, Gouverneur, Athens, Waddington, Fultonville, Rotterdam, Richland, Skaneateles, Poughkeepsie, Millbrook, Deer Park, Port Jefferson, Lynbrook, Utica, Wolcott, Hancock, Sayville, Greenport, Baldwin, Floral Park, Woodmere, East Williston, and Fayetteville, 1 each.

Out of more than 1,700 cases of infantile paralysis reported to the State Department of Health there have not been to exceed half a dozen wrongfully diagnosed. All suspected cases have been placed under surveillance until determined one way or the other.

The State Department has sixteen diagnosticians in the field—five at Roslyn, two at Cedarhurst, one each at Islip, Southampton, Syracuse, and Middletown; three in Westchester, and two in Dutchess County.

ATHLETE DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Doctor's Son, 18, Taken Ill Monday —54 New Cases in Jersey.

Fifty-four new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday to the New Jersey State Department of Health from the following places:

Newark, 24; Jersey City, Camden, 4 each; East Orange, 3; Trenton, Monroe Township, Middlesex County, 2 each; Bergenfield, Norwood, West New York, Clinton Township, Hamilton Township, Cranbury Township, Perth Amboy, Avon, Bradley Beach, Long Branch, Frankford Township, Plainfield, and Westfield, 1 each.

James Bolton, the 18-year-old son of Dr. Robert Bolton, first assistant physician at the Overbrook Hospital, near Montclair, died of poliomyelitis on Thursday night in his father's apartment at the hospital. When taken ill last Monday the youth was about to leave for Washington, where he intended to study for the West Point entrance examinations. He had been captain of the football and basket ball teams of the Bloomfield High School from which he was graduated last Spring.

Henry Synder, Superintendent of Schools in Jersey City, announced yesterday that the public schools of the city would not open before Oct. 2. At a conference of physicians Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson opposed delay saying there had been a great deal of hysteria about infantile paralysis and that healthy children, whose minor complaints had been erroneously diagnosed as poliomyelitis, had been put in the Isolation Hospital with true cases of the disease.

The Board of Education of Bayonne announced that public schools under its jurisdiction would not open until Sept. 25.

SCOURGE KILLS COLLEGE GIRLS

Miss Edie of Mount Holyoke and Miss Burr of Wellesley Die.

Miss Ella Boyd Edie, 21 years old, of 287 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, died yesterday of infantile paralysis. She became ill last Tuesday while spending her vacation at home. She was a junior at Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Edie's father, Richard Edie, Jr., is Treasurer of the Alexander Smith Carpet Company and an officer in the Westchester Trust Company.

There were four new cases of the disease in Yonkers yesterday, and the Board of Health closed motion picture theatres and the Public Library to children of less than sixteen years of age.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Miss Helen Burr, 17 years old, a student of Wellesley College, died at Fultonville this morning of infantile paralysis. She was ill only a few hours. Miss Burr reached Fultonville from Wellesley a week ago.

WILLCOX'S PLAN PLEASES.

Teachers Like His Suggestion of Institutes During Idle Period.

The plan of William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, to utilize the postponement of the opening of the public schools by conducting teachers' institutes has met with a gratifying response from teachers and Superintendents.

William McAndrew, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, who has denominated the institute "an educational Plattsburg," yesterday mailed a circular letter to the District Superintendents of the city, who will carry out the details of the plan, setting forth some details of the courses.

The Acting City Superintendent said that specific items for discussion could best be furnished from the experience of the City Superintendents and their staffs, but he suggested these general topics:

1. The present epidemic of infantile paralysis and what teachers can do in the way of health lessons for the children.
2. The question of junior high schools or intermediate schools and how they can best be organized.
3. What work can be offered for those 14-year-old children who under the new compulsory education law must remain in school. This added year in school should be made particularly valuable for them.
4. The new physical training law should be interpreted, and with the assistance of Dr. Crampton the teachers should be instructed in its meaning.
5. In those schools that are to be organized on the duplicate plan the teachers should be given an opportunity to learn the details of the new organization and to appreciate its meaning and possibilities.
6. It may be possible to get some effective work done on the pension problem which will come up again this Winter.
7. The formation and observation of proper habits in handwriting.
8. Story telling.
9. The sense of humor and its cultivation in the school.
10. The high schools: what their courses are and what they lead to. (Speaker selected from your high schools.)
11. The possibilities of teachers' associations and their contribution to the public welfare.
12. What the public expects of a public school graduate. How to achieve it.
13. Good posture, its cost and worth.
14. The well-kept school room and its effect upon the nerves of teachers and children.
15. The teacher's health and happiness. Their worth to herself and the community.
16. The practical presentation of working ideals in the educational service.
17. The present trend in education. Its prominent aims and methods.
18. School discipline as will-training for future life.
19. The aims and work of the kindergarten. What it can do for the grades.
20. The teacher as citizen.
21. Teachers' councils. Their organization and field.
22. The Superintendent from the teacher's point of view.
Teaching how to study.
24. School organization and administration.
25. Stimulation of suggestions from all members of the staff for the betterment of the system. Better service, economy, better administrative procedure, better service to the community, the wider use of school buildings, community centre work, entertainments, &c.

Teachers will be expected to report at their schools at the usual time and the work of the Institute will commence at 9 o'clock each school day and continue until 3 o'clock, with an hour's intermission at noon.

HOLD MAN FOR QUACKERY.

Health Department Stops Distribution of Paralysis "Cure."

Joseph Frooks of 225 Chrystie Street was convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of selling a worthless infantile paralysis remedy among the Italian and Jewish people on the east side. Health Commissioner Havens Emerson was placed on the stand by Assistant District Attorney Albert Unger, who prosecuted the case. The "cure" consisted of a small bag filled with cedar shavings which had been saturated with creosote. Frooks told the mothers that if children wore the bag around their necks they would be immune from the disease.

H. C. WILLCOX'S SON DIES.

Paralysis Victim 18 and Planned to Enter Princeton Next Term.

Stannard Anderson Willcox, only son of Henry C. Willcox, Vice President and General Solicitor of the American Surety Company, died of infantile paralysis at his father's home, 503 West End Avenue, yesterday. He was 18 years old. The young man was a graduate of the Cutler School and expected to enter Princeton at the approaching term, having passed his examinations.

He was stricken Tuesday, only two weeks, until he became ill, after his return from the Junior camp at Plattsburg. He had been in rugged health.

TODAY

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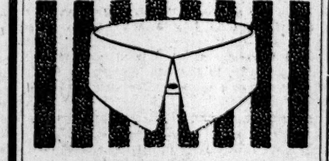

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

THE VON TIRPITZ CRUSADE.

It is more than three months since the German Government reluctantly announced the abandonment of its attacks by submarine on the lives of neutrals. A steady campaign to force their resumption has been waged by the supporters of Admiral VON TIRPITZ, whose "manifesto" in that behalf, issued in July, has just come to the attention of the American Government. Doubt is expressed whether the Kaiser and VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG will be able to hold out against the pressure exerted by the Tirpitz party. It is well to call attention, then, to what such a surrender will involve.

On April 19 President WILSON appeared before the Senate and House, in joint session, to inform them that in his long controversy with Germany over submarine warfare he had at last exhausted all the resources of diplomacy; that he had notified Germany that the United States would sever diplomatic relations with her unless she abandoned that warfare, and that he looked to Congress for "approval and support." His note to Germany, dated the day before, informed that Government that unless it should "now immediately declare and effect" an abandonment of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this country would break off relations.

On May 4 the German Government gave the declaration demanded and put it into effect, but with a reservation. It announced its expectation that the United States would demand certain concessions from the British Government, and added:

> Should the steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve itself complete liberty of action.

The United States replied on May 8, explicitly warning Germany that no such reservation would be accepted. It said:

> In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.

There the matter rested. Germany did not resume her warfare on passenger and freight ships. The warning given by the United States still stands. "If," as the President said in his note of April 18, "it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines," then the United States will break off diplomatic relations with her. Nothing has occurred since April 18 to alter the meaning of that warning in the least degree. If Germany points to her reservation, if she says that because we have not forced the British Government to do as she wishes she will resume that "relentless and indiscriminate warfare," the United States has specifically warned her in advance that that reservation will not be accepted, and that that resumption, under any excuse, will be the signal for the severance of relations.

The Kaiser and the Chancellor, if they yield to the crusade of the Tirpitz party, will do so knowing exactly what it involves. They will yield knowing that when they do Secretary LANSING will hand Count VON BERNSTORFF his passports and recall Ambassador GERARD. Is it worth it? Is it worth while to conciliate TIRPITZ and turn the friendship of the United States into hostility? And, however the truth may be obscured by the passions of this time, it is the truth that the United States is actuated by no feeling of hostility toward the German people. The truth is manifest in the gladness with which Americans applaud the deeds of German manliness and courage, even those Americans who most loudly condemn the deeds of stealth and assassination. They turn with loathing from the assassin of the Lusitania, but they join in hearty and universal applause for KOENIG of the Deutschland and hope the Kaiser will decorate him to his heart's content; yet both are submarine commanders. It is not submarines to which America objects, it is assassination, and America has warned Germany for the last time what a resumption of that policy will mean. If she resumes it she will do so with her eyes open.

INSTITUTES FOR THE TEACHERS.

We are glad to know that the plan of President WILLCOX of the Board of Education for utilizing the time that might otherwise be lost by the necessary delay in opening the schools is heartily approved by Superintendents and teachers, and will be made effective with a commendable spirit of professional enthusiasm. During this time nothing educational can be done directly for the pupils, but indirectly they will surely gain much by the Teachers' Institutes, concerning which a program, with detailed instructions, has been made by Acting City Superintendent MCANDREW. The field is a broad one, but in it are several topics which especially demand attention this year. Among these are the requirements of the new laws relating to physical training and the attendance of children fourteen years old.

The comprehensive and carefully prepared letter of Mr. MCANDREW to the District Superintendents shows that the possibilities of this good project have been thoroughly considered. There is a long and excellent list of subjects for speakers and others at the daily sessions. It might be read with profit by the parents of pupils. Nothing, it seems to us, that ought to be in such a program has been omitted. The opportunity will be an exceptional and most inviting one for promoting school instruction and methods of the best kind by an interchange of practical experiences and opinions, the suggestions of those in the teaching staff who are especially qualified to make them, and the aid of speakers not directly identified with the school system.

President WILLCOX has expressed the hope that the institutes "may, in some degree at least, offset the detrimental effects" of a delayed opening. He may reasonably hope for and expect more than a partial offset. This admirable utilization of the delay will be so beneficial that schools, teachers, and pupils will gain much by it.

LABOR AND COSSACKS.

The Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Labor is highly resolved that New York shall never have a State constabulary. The federation will take measures, as it puts it in its own measured language,

> to prevent the establishment of any such system of Russian Cossacks, Irish constabularies, Mexican rurales, and Black Horse cavalry.

Why were the Bashibazouks left out of the indictment?

The Pennsylvania State Constabulary is the model "Cossack" force for the protection of person and property in the rural districts. Seventy-five per cent. of its arrests are for crimes. In the last five years its average of riot duty has been one day and a quarter.

Why is organized labor so hostile to a State constabulary?

DIRECT TAX BENEFITS.

When the direct tax was pending it was suggested that one of its benefits would be to aid the finances of the State so that it would not be necessary to make such excessive demands upon this city. That is now near realization through evidence gathered by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation for the benefit of the State Board of Equalization. The bureau has examined the tax valuations in nine counties containing together 55 per cent. of the total assessed outside this city. The officially equalized valuations range from 68 to 89 per cent. The actual rates range from 48 to 75 per cent. The error between the official and the actual rate ranges from 6 to 24 per cent. The error measures the undertaxation of the counties examined according to the official equalization table, which itself authorizes undervaluation inconsistent with the official oaths which certify it.

The bureau goes no further than this, but the Mills Committee report enables other odious comparisons. There are eight counties in this State not named by the bureau whose officially equalized ratios range between 40 and 60 per cent. The lowest equalized ratio for the five counties in this city is 89 per cent.) and there is only one ratio as high as that outside this city among the fifty-seven other counties. The demonstration of inequality is close to a suggestion of perjury for the purpose of loading country taxes upon this city. The point need not be pressed too far. The market value of real estate is something about which experts may honestly differ within a reasonable margin of error, say, 10 to 20 per cent. Variations exceeding 50 per cent. are not to be condoned when this city in a single year is called upon for a contribution of millions to a direct tax excessive even when honestly laid, as appears from the creation of a surplus from the proceeds.

The excessive and unjust direct tax is only the occasion of the uprising of the city authorities. There is no county in the State—excepting possibly Sullivan, which is equalized at 40 per cent. and pays on a ratio certainly smaller—which is not aggrieved when any other county is equalized below the true value. With the facts now ascertained, the city is in position to present to the Board of Equalization early next month two alternatives. Equalization must equalize, or somebody must defend prosecution for violation of official oaths. The defense of incapacity for the task of equalization is not admissible. The Board of Equalization is competent enough, and nobody wishes to be hypercritical of honest efforts at a difficult task.

No more need be asked forthwith than the establishment of a precedent that this city shall not be discriminated against beyond tolerance. After a reasonable interval of compliance with this rule of reason the other counties of this State will be pressing each for itself that equalization shall equalize, and cease to be a cover for extortion from any county by any county.

GOVERNMENT FAIRNESS TO THE RAILWAYS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered a decision which illustrates the anxiety with which the Government seeks to grant reasonable rates to the railways. The Post Office's stamped supplies are practically money, and need to be transported with exceptional security. The railways charged first-class freight rates. The Commission overruled the Post Office application for rates varying down to fifth class. It is necessary to admit that it is hard to establish the difference of cost to the railways in hauling the different classes of freight. A ton is a ton. The Post Office supplies were hauled in cars protected by Government seals, and imposing no particular excess of care or cost on the railways. It might seem different if there were a failure of delivery of the valuable freight, and the Government were to sue for damages. But that is not the case. The Commission holds the Government unreasonable in so far as it holds the railway rates reasonable.

This illustration of Government fairness to the railways is not solitary, nor even extreme. One railway has carried $99,000,000 of gold for the Treasury without pay, and at a cost to itself which is a considerable contribution to the Post Office "profit" just reported. Another railway sued the Government for damages in shipping Post Office money for nothing, thus diverting from the railways payments which would have been necessary if the business had been done by express or freight. There are many such cases, and in each of them the grievance is not the swelling of the mails or the mere hauling of the weight. In one case round trip tickets for 100 guards were part of the Government requisition for extras to a service so inadequately paid that it is a scandal which Congress has tardily and reluctantly taken notice of.

The record shows that no shipper is more exacting than the Government. Private shippers have the excuse that it is necessary for them to live, and they must keep expenses reasonable. The Government, on the other hand, claims a profit which it does not need in its business, although it wastes sums which would put the railways on easy street if only their fair bills were paid.

A CARDINAL'S ADMONITION.

Cardinal O'CONNELL of Boston temperately rebukes certain fanatics or alien propagandists who brought politics into the deliberations of the recent American Federation of Catholic Societies:

> The federation is a religious and patriotic organization. It is not a political movement. The constitution and the platform of its civic activities exclude the discussion of any action upon matters involving partisan politics for the indorsement of movements or measures because of their partisan natures.

Catholics, Lutherans, of whatever religious faith, a small but active coterie of men is kept by no considerations of propriety or patriotism from attacking Mr. WILSON by every means and at every opportunity because he has not submitted to the arrogance or furthered by unneutral action or want of action the cause of the country of their allegiance. If they consent to live here, it is to work for the benefit of their real country, no matter at what detriment to the one of which they are nominally citizens. They are Germans of Germany, first, last, and all the time. It is no wonder that they subordinate their religion to their transmarine idolatry. The Catholic Church has no monopoly of these firebrands, nor will anybody attribute to its patriotic American multitudes the political intrigues and exotic bias of a few of its members. The Cardinal's admonition was not needed to inform public opinion on that point. Still, it may have a sobering effect on the ebullience of some of the persons who were misled by the head men in this continuous work of trying to make mischief. A small group, but inexhaustibly busy and strident.

MAINE VIEWS ON THE SHIPPING BILL.

Notwithstanding the uncontrollable demand of the country for the immediate passage of the Government Shipping bill, the lack of a quorum prevents action. The interval is useful as affording an opportunity to remark the bearing of the bill upon the campaign. The overwhelming boom in the shipping industry makes the recently deserted New England shipyards resemble a stampede to a new diggings in the Klondike. The promoters of the bill would be happy indeed if they could claim proprietorship of the shipyard boom. They are so unfortunate as to be thought responsible for a threat to its continuance.

While they were not looking somebody slipped into their bill a clause enabling the ships bought with the Government funds to ply in the coastwise trade, hitherto sacrosanct against competition from foreign ships. A Government marine to compete with the merchant marine "going foreign" is bad enough, but Government competition with foreign ships, perhaps in the coastwise trade, is anathema. All alongshore, not alone in Maine, wherever ships and the sea are known, the Government Shipping bill is thought of not as something useless for its purpose but as something surpassingly useful when used by Republicans as a club upon Democrats. Thus The Boston Transcript remarks that Government funds may supply the cash to purchase ships built with pauper labor, and use them or enable their use to take the bread from the mouths of the American mechanics who build, or the Yankee sailormen who use, the product of the New England shipyards.

The threat is bad enough. The lack of a quorum prevents it being more than a threat. Next month the Democrats will know what the New England electorate thinks of their proposal. If they are wise in their day and time they will take good care that no quorum is provided for the Shipping bill's enactment until November.

TWO REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Hon. GEORGE W. NORRIS, a Republican Senator who voted for the Gore resolution, has been in Wisconsin making speeches in behalf of the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, another Republican Senator who voted for the same proposal to give up the right of Americans to travel at sea. Mr. NORRIS spoke against preparedness in Ripon. Mr. LA FOLLETTE is the statesman who would suspend by law the constitutional power of Congress to declare war until the people had spoken through the vehicle of a referendum. The Sheboygan Journal says that Senator NORRIS "in a long speech proposed "that the United States shall build a "sample trunk line across the continent to show the railroad managers "how a railroad can be run and not "have any trouble." Mr. LA FOLLETTE, whose economic monument is the seamen's law, cried in his platform, "rejected by the Republican bosses" at Chicago, for Government manufacture of munitions and for the initiative, referendum, and recall.

Two specimens of Republican efficiency, economy, zeal for preparedness, and fitness to make laws.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A March Through the Jungle.

Much has been said and written about the jungle of Panama as a defense for the canal from sudden attack by an invading foe, and belief in its efficiency for the purpose of delaying the movements of hostile troops has led General GOETHALS, among others, to advise against a clearing up of the Zone that for other reasons would be desirable. A recent issue of The Panama Star and Herald reveals that not long ago the army officers stationed on the Isthmus made a practical test of marching a force of combined infantry, cavalry, and artillery through the wilderness, and the results tended to show that it could be traversed with less difficulty and at greater speed than has been supposed.

A force of seventy-six native Panamanians, armed only with machetes, was sent ahead to cut a way, and it was demonstrated that, even when not very severely pushed, they could make through the woods a road practicable for all three divisions at the rate of eight miles a day for five consecutive days.

This can hardly be called rapid movement, and the conditions were not those of actual war, but neither was it by any means slow enough to justify the belief that the jungle as it exists in the greater part of Panama was impenetrable, and a secretly landed force would have at least a chance to reach one of the canal's vital points before its approach was known or could be resisted. The experiment was conducted in the rainy month of July, and the route selected, from a point north of Paraiso to the railway near the Pedro Miguel lock and thence by way of Casa Larga to Porto Bello, while not the hardest that might have been followed, was fairly typical of those that an enemy would be likely to choose.

The force thus moved forty miles in five days consisted of two troops of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and two companies of infantry, and the number of horses and mules, including the pack trains, was about 350. With a smaller body of men, harder pushed than these were, greater speed could have been made, and the conclusion reached was that the jungle was not an obstacle to movement anything like as serious as past assumptions had held it to be.

A German Warns the Germans.

Not without excuse, or even without reason, all Germany, according to the Berlin dispatches, has been filled with delight by the safe arrival at Bremen of the Deutschland, the submarine which has as its most obvious, but perhaps not only, purpose, the carrying of freight. It is a significant fact, however, that a Director of the owning company is reported as showing a tendency to restrain the vivacity of the celebrations and to warn his fellow-countrymen against exaggerating the importance of Captain KOENIG'S achievement.

The British blockade, he plainly told them, has not been broken, and German sea commerce still suffers from a suppression so nearly complete that the difference made or to be made in this way is almost too small to measure. The success, he declared as quoted, lies in "having shown our enemies that we are not dead ones and are not to be downed." The translation has a sound so strangely un-Teutonic as to be rather unconvincing as to its accuracy, and "our enemies," if they ever had any doubts of German vitality, long since gave them up. The Deutschland's voyages are only cumulative evidence in support of the thoroughly known, and therefore might be called unnecessary as regards the object seemingly described in these terms of American slang.

But those voyages did effect certain other results. They won, by their combined audacity and legitimacy, not a little of American sympathy and good wishes in quarters where they both previously had been lacking, and even the British have not withheld their tributes of appreciation for an exploit that appealed so strongly to their instinct of sportsmanship. It was a victory won against long odds, and therefore it earned applause. Materially, it counts for next to nothing in the economic history of the war, and the cautious Director, having learned from experience the consequences of claiming too much for small triumphs, took pains to tell what had and what had not been done.

TWO SHIPS.

Germany Demands Rights for Deutschland She Refused Lusitania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have today received permission to publish a letter to the German Ambassador, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

L. L. FORMAN,
Secretary the American Rights Committee.

[Inclosure.]
Indianapolis, Aug. 16, 1916.

The German Ambassador,
Washington, D. C.

Sir—In The Outlook of July 26, 1916, I find quoted the following, as the words of Herr von Jagow, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring to the Deutschland:

"To allow the attack without warning upon an unarmed, fragile boat, with the lives of the crew at the mercy of a single shot, that is something of which we refuse to believe the United States is capable."

Herr von Jagow also adds:

"We claim nothing for this new type of merchantman save that she is entitled to be hailed, visited, and the crew placed in safety before she is destroyed—the precise rights which have been insisted upon for every other merchant ship by your Government."

Herr von Jagow says also, in addition, that to sink such a boat on sight would be "cowardly" and "dastardly."

Herr von Jagow is not a fool. He therefore knows that the Lusitania, an unarmed fragile boat at the mercy of a single torpedo, was sunk by a German submarine without being hailed, or visited, or its crew and passengers placed in safety, and that some 1,200 of the crew and passengers, including 130 children, were drowned. He also knows that this drowning of these helpless men, women, and children was contrary to international law, was premeditated, was carefully planned, was deliberate, and was murder. Herr von Jagow knows that no regret has been expressed, nor apology offered; he believes that all these acts were right and were proper to be done—by Germany.

Now, when Herr von Jagow says that before being destroyed the Deutschland is to be "hailed, visited, and the crew placed in safety," and that to sink her otherwise would be "cowardly" and "dastardly," he assists Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt in throwing upon Kaiser-Germanism a flood of light by which America may see into its very soul.

You should inform Herr von Jagow that America does see into the very soul of Kaiser-Germanism, and that what America sees there fills her with horror and loathing and noble anger.

Very truly yours,
LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

Suffrage Warnings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Immediately after the defeat of woman suffrage by the voters of the four great Eastern States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania a placard was displayed in the window of the Woman's Political Union on Fifth Avenue, New York, which read: "New York men have lost—lost their chance to give justice to women. They will not have another. Woman suffrage will now be forced upon them by the passage of the Federal amendment in Congress and ratified by the New York State Legislature." At the same time Professor Charles Beard of Columbia University, addressing the Woman's Congressional Union, is reported by The New York Tribune of Nov. 12 to have said: "Give no member of Congress any peace night or day until they pass the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. * * * When they do that their responsibility ends and they can have peace." Briefly, a policy directed against national and State legislators with the object of making the representative misrepresent his constituents. The resort to the Federal amendment is the suffragists' admission of defeat by the voters. The Federal amendment practically disfranchises the voter, and is now proposed as a means to circumvent majority rule. Protected by the secret ballot the voter could not be coerced, and the suffragists have again and again seen their pledged majorities dwindle away at the polls. But the legislator can be bullied, he has no escape. ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.
Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1916.

Cleanliness of the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The epidemic of poliomyelitis now raging in this vicinity has served to centre public attention on the necessity for municipal cleanliness, which up to now has occupied all too little attention. But even now only a beginning is being made. If such epidemics are to be made impossible, or their virulence lessened, municipal cleanliness must be taken up in a thorough way and prosecuted persistently and consistently. We have read a great deal of so-called "carriers" of germs, but some real carriers are permitted to live and flourish unmolested. J. S. M.
New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

SHOPPERS.

I look at the swirl of many-colored garments,
And at the strained, unsatisfied faces
Of those who wear them;
I hear the murmur of innumerable voices—
And not one of them has an undertone of sincerity;
They are all surface voices—
I see the sharp, distrustful glances
Of those who buy and of those who sell—
And I wonder what it is all about!
Over There, in the Old World,
Anguish and Sorrow are wakening the souls
Of the men who fight and the women who watch—and weep;
But all that agony of struggle, and that Gethsemane of prayer—
All that fierce endeavor, and that willing sacrifice of life—
Because it is out of sight, is also out of mind, here,
And we go shopping!
We haggle over the price of gloves—
We cast angry glances at the woman behind the counter,
Because we are kept waiting for our change;
We squander on a fashionably ugly hat
The money that would keep a starving child alive!
The women—Over There—are garbed in black;
But here, we shoppers adorn our bodies with the stripes of Harlequin!
Over There, they lose their lives; but here—
We shoppers, we only lose—our souls!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

LOSSES ON WEST FRONT.

Correspondents' Reports and Counting Thirty Men to One Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article this morning refers to the German losses at Verdun as 500,000, and observes that the allied losses in Picardy have been much less. Now the Germans may have lost 500,000 at Verdun, on the whole, it is rather probable that they have, in the five months of active fighting, though, of course, in so long a period this number would include a good many men who were wounded twice or even oftener. But I wish to point out that there are well defined rules for estimating the enemy's losses which have obtained everywhere in this war. The procedure works something like this:

After the first week of any major operation the correspondents at the front telegraph: "Competent authorities estimate that the enemy's casualities cannot be less than 100,000." Ten days later: "The enemy's losses so far are conservatively estimated at 300,000 in killed, wounded, and missing." At the end of a month: "The enemy's losses are not less than half a million." After six weeks they have mounted to 750,000; and then, since further increase would run to figures not at all plausible for a few weeks' fighting in a single theatre, there comes a silence for a fortnight or so, and the next dispatch estimates the enemy's losses at 800,000, to be run up once more to the highest figure that is likely to be credited by unbiased observers.

Now, in Picardy we have somewhat better basis for an estimate. The British War Office announced the casualties for officers in July, according to The Associated Press report, as something more than 7,000. The percentage which has usually obtained in this war has been thirty enlisted men to one officer. In other words, the British loss in July was something more than 200,000 men, and there was little fighting of importance outside of the Somme offensive.

We have had three weeks of fighting since then—not so heavy as that of the first rush, perhaps, but heavy enough. Nobody knows what the French have lost on their side of the offensive; apparently much less, since they ran against no such barrier as the fortifications around Thiepval. Yet with the known foundation of nearly 200,000 British casualties in the first month the allied losses in the offensive may safely be set at 400,000 at the very least, and on account of the shorter time there will naturally be fewer duplications among the wounded than at Verdun.

SALOMON TOLEDANO.
New York, Aug. 23, 1916.

A Stenographers' Organization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the communication of Alfred O. Wyker in yesterday morning's TIMES, I believe he will find in the Shorthand Club, Inc., 141 West 125th Street, Manhattan, just the organization for which he is looking. It is an organization composed solely of male stenographers, all thoroughly imbued with the one ambition—to better themselves by becoming more efficient in their chosen field of endeavor and to help others similarly inclined. There is also a branch of the club in Brooklyn for the benefit of residents of that borough. Among its members are some of the finest phonographers in the city, including several reporters and civil service appointees. It is not necessary, however, to be an expert to "get in," though there are, of course, certain requirements to be met. Much advantage is to be gained by joining the speed classes and "get-together" meetings held in connection with the club. Henry A. Engels, I believe, is its Secretary.

WILLIAM L. WOODBURN.
Newark, Aug. 22, 1916.

Orders to Builders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The real estate owners of New York, especially those who own manufacturing buildings, have great reason for congratulations on the decision lately given in the case of William H. Browning against the New York Fire Commissioner, which was decided in favor of Mr. Browning. For some years the orders from the Fire Department, in addition to many other departments in the City of New York, have been terribly annoying and expensive to property owners. Complaints have been heard on all sides as to the extraordinary cost put on owners of factory property. With the multiplication of officials who give orders in relation to the alteration of buildings in the City of New York it has become very oppressive on the owners, in addition to heavy taxes they have to pay.

New York, Aug. 23, 1916. R. D.

Power of the Unions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"D. R." objects to the President of the strikers' organization saying, "I will stop every road in New York until we win out."

But capital enjoys the same privilege, according to an article voicing the opinion of ex-Senator Depew, as here quoted.

"'There are ten men in the City of New York,' said ex-Senator Depew, 'who can in twenty-four hours stop every wheel on all the railways, close every factory, lock every switch on every telegraph line, shut down every coal mine and iron mine in the United States.' What a travesty on the declaration that this is a Government 'of the people, for the people, and by the people,' when ten men can make starving beggars of 80,000,000 people in twenty-four hours!"

New York, Aug. 14, 1916. A. MARSH.

Isle of Pines as a Naval Base.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been reading so much lately in the papers about the purchase of the Danish West Indies that it is only natural to ask, What about the Isle of Pines? To whom does the island belong? If to the United States, why not let us know about it? Would not this island make a splendid naval base? It is several hundred miles nearer Panama than the Danish West Indies and is fully six times as large. The Isle of Pines is practically the only land southward of Cuba to Panama, from which it is distant about 850 miles. HORACE B. MILLER.
New York, Aug. 22, 1916.

No Market for Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Spring the Department of Agriculture made an appeal to the housewives to save all newspapers, white rags, and cardboard, as they could be used again for making paper. My family, in New Jersey, did, but we could not find a man to take them away, though we told him the Government would pay something. Now here in Newport it is the same. If the Government wishes people to save and make paper of these left-overs, it should let it be known how to dispose of them.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 21, 1916. B. S. M.

Thanks from the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want through your paper to express appreciation of the kindness of the various individuals and clubs that are sending books, magazines, and tobacco to us at McAllen. We realize we are doing little here of actual service. It is more a training camp under hard climatic conditions, but we are willing to do our bit. The war pictures in your Sunday edition are eagerly passed around the camp. E. VINCENT SIEDLE.
McAllen, Texas, Aug. 18, 1916.

An American Institution.

From the Greenwich (Conn.) Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days since observed its present ownership's twentieth anniversary. That fact is of more than passing significance, not solely in journalism, but in the history of American institutions, for the commanding position that newspaper holds entitles it to be ranked as one of our institutions. Its supremacy is due to the regard in which its editorial utterances are held and the appreciation of the excellent discrimination and fairness in the treatment of news by the great mass of cultivated and right-thinking people. To read THE TIMES daily is an education in itself. It might well be placed in every public and private school in the land, for its constant perusal by the young would provide a fund of knowledge of a kind to be obtained nowhere else.

BULGARIA'S LOST CLAIM ON MACEDONIA.

Her Two Attacks on Serbia Held to Offset Any Title She May Have Had in the Past.

New York, Aug. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a correct understanding of the merits of the Serb-Bulgar controversy on the subject of Macedonia and the points raised by "A Bulgarian Diplomat" in THE TIMES, a brief review of the history of the Balkan Peninsula until the accession of the Turk rule and a glimpse into the principal events that preceded and followed the emancipation of Bulgaria and the Turkish-Balkans war of 1912-13 would be necessary.

In the first part of the seventh century the dwellers of the Balkan Peninsula consisted of the Greeks, Illyrians, whom we now designate as Albanians, and the Rumanians, who are largely settlers drawn from the different parts of the Roman Empire upon the conquest by Trajan of Dacia in 105. These historical facts serve to show that the Turks, Bulgarians, Serbs, and Montenegrins are ethnologically alien to the Balkan Peninsula. In about 638 a group of Serbs and Croats, whose original home was along the Carpathian Mountains, were invited by the Emperor of Constantinople, whom he employed against the Avars. Eventually they settled here and established a powerful kingdom, with occasional relapses, which was utterly destroyed by the Turks in 1389. In about 660 a nomadic people, originally from the steppes of Asia, in the vicinity of the River Volga, reached the Balkan Peninsula and settled in Maesia. These nomads were of the same Ughur or Finnish stock from which the present Turks, the Finns, and the Hungarians sprung. They were Bulgarians. Here they established a tremendous empire, extorted tribute from the Greeks and Serbs; but they also lost their independence to the Turks in 1389.

With the decline of the Bulgar power in the first part of the eleventh century, the Macedonian district passed successively under the rules of Boniface, Marquis of Monserrat, Byzantium, and Serbia; and the Turks conquered it from the Serbs in 1389 and held sway over it until 1913. The widespread state of anarchy and wholesale massacres that ruled and ravaged Bulgaria in 1876-7 was the immediate and driving cause of the war of Russia against Turkey. Czar Alexander, in his famous manifesto, issued on April 23, 1877, declaring war against Turkey, said: "Our desire to ameliorate the lot of the Christian population of Turkey has been shared by the whole nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan Peninsula." In this war for the liberation of Bulgaria, little Serbia fought on the side of Russia. The treaty of Berlin confirmed the provisions of the treaty of San Stefano dealing with Bulgaria, except that it made Bulgaria a tributary principality to the Sultan instead of an independent State, and it also severed the Eastern Rumelia from the Bulgaria of the San Stefano treaty and placed it under the political and military rule of the Sultan, which, however, was united to Bulgaria in 1885.

The Turkish misrule in Macedonia, particularly during 1903-8, was retaliated by bomb and dynamite outrages in which the Greek, Bulgarian, and Serb bands participated, both against the constituted authorities and against one another. It is a matter of history that the Revel program of 1908, agreed upon between the King of England and the Emperor of Austria, was to sever the Macedonian provinces from the domination of Constantinople and make them into an autonomous State. It was at this psychological moment that the Young Turk Party, to thwart the proposed disruption of Macedonia from the Sultan's rule, demanded the restoration of the Constitution of 1876, which Abdul Hamid granted. The Young Turk rule, a most doubtful experiment as it was, brought no relief to a long-suffering people, and its hopeless incompetency was emphasized by the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the overthrow by Bulgaria of the Turk suzeralnty, the reaction of 1909, and the Turk-Italian war. These evidences of the collapse of the Young Turk rule, succeeding each other in quick order, furnished Pasich of Serbia and Venizelos of Greece an excuse to form the Balkan League, whose prime purpose was to liberate the co-religionists and co-nationalists of the contracting parties from the Turk's yoke.

The treaty of the league stipulated for concerted action against a common enemy, but it did not map out the respective territorial shares of the members of the league in the event of the success of the proposed campaign. The treaty also contained the all-important provision that, in the event of any disagreements arising among the members of the league with reference to any subject or point under said treaty, such disputed subject or point, including division of conquered territory, if any, should be referred to the Czar of Russia, and his finding should be binding upon the appellants. On Oct. 12, 1912, the Balkan League began a successful war against Turkey. Under the treaty of London of May 30, 1913, Bulgaria acquired all Thrace to the Enos-Media line, together with parts of Macedonia to the west of Bulgaria. Ferdinand disapproved Dr. Daneff's (his plenipotentiary at London) arrangement, demanded a larger share in Macedonia, which Serbia declined to give, but offered to refer the controverted subject to the Czar, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of the league. Ferdinand indicated his readiness to accept the Serbian offer, provided that the Czar would announce or make known in advance the nature of his decision, which was manifestly an unfair and inadmissible attitude. Whereupon Ferdinand took a trip to Vienna in the month of June, 1913, and entered into a treaty with Austria, which treaty provided that Bulgaria would attack Serbia and that in the event of the defeat of Bulgaria, Austria would come to her rescue. Bulgaria treacherously attacked Serbia and Greece and received deserved severe punishment at the hands of her betrayed partners of yesterday, while simultaneously Rumania threatened Sofia. Bulgaria acknowledged defeat, but Austria was restrained by Germany from entering the Balkan controversy. Consequently, Bulgaria submitted to the treaty of Bucharest, under which her total gain in territory was reduced to 5,000 square miles, whereas Greece acquired 18,700 and Serbia 16,000.

From the foregoing it would appear that Bulgaria has only herself to blame for her unenviable moral and material position, and that Serbia has not been guilty of any bad faith, such as preferred by the Bulgarian diplomat. The Bulgarian claim of title to Macedonia does not derive its sanction and force from any of the untenable and hypothetical grounds and considerations urged by the Bulgarian diplomat, nor is it founded on any unfulfilled agreement or treaty. As a matter of expediency and fairness, in all probability, Bulgaria would have been given a part of the Serbian Macedonia, because, while Serbia has potential opportunity for expansion northerly, Bulgaria can have elbow room only in Macedonia and in Thrace. But in view of the perfidy of Bulgaria, which caused the destruction of a substantial portion of the manhood and womanhood of Serbia and which prolonged the world war probably by one year, it is difficult to see how Bulgaria can justly expect to receive any compensation in Macedonia at the expense of Serbia.

A STUDENT OF BALKAN HISTORY.

A BORDER COMPLAINT.

Member of the 71st Reports a Hard and Unpleasant Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from a friend on border duty with the Seventy-first indicates, to my mind, considerable inefficiency in the handling of the militia. There appears to be the same heartless attitude toward the welfare and comfort of the men as was manifested to the writer when present in the Connecticut manoeuvres in the Summer of 1912. My friend writes in part:

> Our regiment entrained on June 27 and arrived at McAllen, Texas, July 2, after five days of sleepless nights on day coaches. Side-door Pullmans (freight) would have been preferable. Of course, the food proposition was a difficult one for the authorities, but they might have done better than ship biscuits, beans, and canned corn beef. Our only digression from the above mentioned was a luncheon furnished by patriotic citizens of St. Louis, Mo. Ground had been cleared for the Seventy-first Regiment, but the foxy Seventh beat us to it by a couple of hours, and we were obliged to get to work in a sleepy condition and clear spiny cactus and mesquite for a camp site.
>
> We worked morning and afternoon and almost died in the heat. Our "noncoms" fairly drove us to work, and supplies were not forthcoming. Meals were no different from the train mess, excepting canned tomatoes. We have cleared over fifty acres, and all with small intrenching tools, (small shovels and picks, with handles eighteen inches long.) Imagine the backaches! Many men were forced to lie in and report sick from fatigue and stomach troubles, and the matter of cleanliness was a perplexing one. No shower baths have yet been furnished for the Seventy-first's use. When it rains is the time most of the boys wash. The other alternatives are to walk a mile to town and pay one-half day's pay (25 cents) or use pails, which, by the way, most of us were obliged to buy.
>
> Four weeks ago we started on a thirty-five-mile hike, which took four and one-half days. We carried full equipment—sixty-six pounds. First day we marched eight and a half miles and almost dropped. Four men were brought in in the hospital wagons. The Twelfth took the same hike. One man died from fatigue, and one died two or three days later. It was wickedly hot, but Captain ——— took advantage of every comfort available for us, and we fared much better than the others. July 28 we were led a mile from camp in the heat of the day and commanded to level manure and garbage heaps a few feet high to eighteen-inch level and burn it with oil. This was absolutely rotten. Dead horses were found in various parts of the field, and the stench was nauseating. Many were sick from the effect.
>
> We are sleeping on the ground, no cots or board floors having been furnished. The dew drenches our clothes and bedclothes, but that is of small consequence. At least the doctors seem to think so. Other companies have mess shacks, but Company ——— seems to have been forgotten. We eat with our stomachs cramped in a knot—our knees up to our faces. Do not know what the back of a chair feels like. Straw is not available for our bed sacks, so we sleep on pouches, shelter-half, bed sack, and blankets.

This letter is exceedingly moderate in tone, and I know the writer is not given to exaggeration. This is not such a picture of suffering and woe as appears daily concerning

CHARGES BLUNDERS TO ARMY IN DUBLIN

Baronet Tells How Crazed Captain Who Killed Three Also Threw a Bomb.

TROOPS BESIEGED COLONEL

Untried Soldiers Poured Shots Into Wrong House—Kitchener Himself Ordered Lunatic's Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—In connection with the inquiry now proceeding into the execution of F. Sheehy Skeffington and his two companions during the Dublin riots, the Dublin weekly Socialist organ, The Clarion, publishes some "impressions" of the Irish rebellion by Major Sir Francis Patrick Vane, founder of the World Order of Socialism, and a distinguished soldier and writer.

In his article Sir Francis makes some sensational statements. He was Captain Bowen-Colthurst's superior officer during the riots, but only heard indirectly of the shooting of Skeffington and his two companions.

"Naturally, I at once went to the officer commanding the troops to inquire about it," writes Sir Francis, "and I found him in as great distress as myself about the affair, and that he had communicated by telephone with Dublin Castle. Quite obviously, no orders to arrest Captain Bowen-Colthurst had been given, which seemed altogether incorrect, but as the commanding officer of his own regiment was present, and I had received no official report, it was clearly not my duty to interfere. This I did, however, when commanding the defenses, as I publicly said I could not be responsible for them if Captain Colthurst were permitted to leave the barracks at the head of raiding parties. It must be remembered it was a strenuous time. For instance, I never had my clothes off for a whole week, and only snatched sleep when I could.

Calls Captain Lunatic and Madman.

"For one who had been in two wars, and who had in many books and articles deprecated and denounced harsh actions in war other than those of the battlefield, to find suddenly that three cold-blooded murders had been committed within my military jurisdiction was almost humorous in its contradictions. That these murders had been committed by a lunatic could hardly exonerate those who allowed a madman to have command of troops in a rebellion.

"I soon ascertained the facts, and proceeded to try to prevent their recurrence. Some of these have not heretofore been published. For example, on that memorable Monday afternoon Captain Colthurst, when on a raid into the streets, had halted his men in front of the tobacco shop of Alderman Kelly and, as I presume, by way of introduction to the family, had thrown a bomb through a window, Miss Kelly and her maid narrowly escaping death.

"With the full approval of Major Rossborough, who commanded the troops, I assembled the officers in the post billiard room and gave them a lecture on their responsibilities under martial law, having myself been an administrator of it in 1901. Honestly, I believe I frightened them.

"It must be remembered that the troops which poured into Ireland on April 25 were all very young soldiers. Many of them did not even know whether they were in France or Ireland. Most of them had been in training only a few months. It is related, for example, that in marching up from Kingstown to Dublin one of these battalions came under the usual sniping fire. It is not easy to locate such a fire, and the commanding officer detached a platoon to surround a certain house and to keep up a continuous fire on it for some three hours. The fact was that this house was occupied by a retired Colonel in the army, who, with his household, took refuge for this time in the cellar. It is not recorded what the gallant officer said during his enforced imprisonment.

Complained to Kitchener.

"On Monday, May 1, the rebellion, so far as Dublin was concerned, was finished, and I was naturally relieved from my active duties as commander of the defenses. A curious part of this transaction, however, was that I was ordered to hand over my duties to Captain Colthurst, who six days before had illegally executed three men, as I well knew.

"I proceeded to headquarters of the Irish command and there officially reported the facts of the Skeffington murders, and still the officer who had committed them was allowed to command men. Even then, six days afterward I could not obtain any assurance that this officer would be restrained, and consequently, being only too well aware of the serious effect in Ireland of this obvious attempt to hush up a crime which was at that time a matter of common knowledge, I obtained leave to go to England, and reported the facts directly to Lord Kitchener.

"In my presence the late Secretary for War wrote a telegram placing Captain Colthurst under arrest, and he asked me why this had not been done immediately. I could only reply I did not know, and this was eight days after the crime was committed."

DENOUNCES THE EXECUTIONS.

Healy Says the Story Will "Vibrate Through Centuries."

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—Timothy Healy, attorney for the Skeffington family, at the resumption of the inquiry into the death of Francis Sheehy Skeffington today, addressed the court, vigorously denouncing those responsible for the execution. Mr. Healy declared that the story would vibrate through the country for centuries, and that if the execution had been done in Brussels or Lemberg the world would ring with it.

"The action of the Captains of the guard," said Mr. Healy, "in delivering their prisoners over to death was, if possible, more foul and criminal than that of Captain Bowen-Colthurst himself. He has been found a lunatic, but they are not lunatics. I give as the reason why Skeffington was done away with the fact that he was a witness to the foul and horrible murder of the innocent boy Coade.

"It was the intention of the authorities to bury this man out of sight in the same way as Coade had been murdered, and that not one word should escape outside the prison walls of what had happened."

Lieutenant Leslie Wilson, one of the witnesses at the Skeffington inquiry Wednesday, told the story of the death of a boy named Coade at Wednesday's session. Lieutenant Wilson said the boy was shot by Captain Bowen-Colthurst after he had answered a question in an insolent manner and had attempted to run away.

DEFENDS THE IRISH HERE.

Head of Order of Hibernians Says Casement Was Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 25.—Joseph McLaughlin, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in his address before the State convention of the Maryland order, in session here today, deplored the execution of Sir Roger Casement and the Irish revolutionists and declared they were murders. He made a thinly-veiled thrust at President Wilson, who, he said, first made use of the term "hyphenate" in reference to American citizens of Irish birth in May, 1914, on occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Commodore Jack Barry in Washington.

"The term hyphenated American was first used in this country forty years ago by that great American journalist and author, John Boyle O'Reilly, and it was used in reference to the English," said Mr. McLaughlin.

"We deplore murders of Irish martyrs recently executed by England. We believe Padraic Pearse and his band did only what Washington and his band did. One was 3,000 miles from the seat of Government, the other was in the shadow of Government walls."

MATZENAUER AS FEATURE.

At Civic Concert Contralto Finely Sings a Soprano Air.

There was another huge audience to hear the Civic Orchestral Society's concert at Madison Square Garden last night, with Margarete Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company as soloist. Although no one was turned away, as was the case when Mme. Gadski sang a short time ago, the 8,000 seating capacity of the auditorium came within a few hundred of being exhausted. Besides the soloist's numbers, the program comprised Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony, Rossini's "William Tell" Overture and Strauss's waltz "Du und Du." Mme. Matzenauer sang "Casta D'va" and "Ah, bello a me ritorna," from "Norma," and aria from Wagner's "Rienzi," with encores.

Mr. Rothwell's playing of the symphony was such as to arouse the house to a storm of applause. He had already given it in one of the previous programs with credit to himself and his players, but last night it went even better.

Possibly some of the audience did not realize that with her first number Mme. Matzenauer was doing something of a "stunt" in singing a soprano air apparently in the original key. Even though she has shown something of an ambition to have herself taken for a soprano in Wagnerian rôles, she has scarcely yet ventured as far before our audiences as to sing music that was one of the glories of the soprano voice in the more florid school of the preceding generation.

The result was what might have been expected—that, with the fine singing and the splendid voice she has, more power was obtained than a soprano could give in the lower middle "tie" of medium rest was more to be admired as an exhibition of a highly accomplished artist experimenting with a self-imposed handicap than for the net result. Her delivery of the interminable recitative that leads up to the aria was splendid. Probably the audience enjoyed her singing more when she returned to her contralto personality in the later numbers.

ERVING H. RAND MARRIES.

Young New Yorker Weds Sarah H. Verser in Jennings, Va.

The marriage is announced in these columns today of Sarah Helen Verser and Erving H. Rand, which took place on Tuesday in Jennings, Va.

Mr. Rand is a son of Mrs. George C. Rand of Lawrence, L. I., and a graduate of Yale, class of '11. His father, who died in 1907, was a prominent merchant of this city and for many years President of the Rockaway Hunt Club.

Cushman-Whitacre Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 25.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Katherine Harlow Whitacre, daughter of Mrs. Charles Chase Whitacre of Montclair, whose Summer home is at West Brattleboro, Vt., and Cruger H. Cushman, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cruger Cushman of Edgecliff Road, Montclair, at Marlboro, Vt., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2. The Rev. Mr. Kellogg, rector of the Episcopal Church at Brattleboro, will perform the ceremony. The reception will be at Cold Spring Farm, the Whitacre Summer home.

Miss Agnes Lane to Wed on Sept. 8.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Agnes Ruth Lane, daughter of Mrs. William H. Lane of 252 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and Jean de Chadeneedes of Manhattan. The wedding will take place on Friday, Sept. 8, at Squam Lake, N. H. Miss Lane is a member of a charitable organization in Flushing known as the Green Twigs, and is also a member of a number of other organizations.

Henke-Mather Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William O. Henke of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mae Belle Henke, to Clarence Mather of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Mather is a graduate of Lehigh College. Miss Henke has been an art student for the last four years. The wedding will probably take place in November.

Tourists for Bermuda and Havana.

Some of those booked to leave today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Miss M. Adams, Miss M. Adams, T. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Aitken, J. H. Brown, S. A. Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brand, Mrs. Alma Collison, A. Cooper, H. A. Cooney, Miss Grace Cole, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Chambers, Mrs. J. H. Dixon, Arthur Duce, Mrs. L. G. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. William Hambleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall, Miss M. E. Henderson, Oscar Holst, Dr. C. Hooker, Harry Hooper, Mrs. R. W. Jamison, E. F. Kenney, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Low, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Locke, R. O. Wood, C. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Moore, M. H. Ormsbee.

SARATOGA (Havana)—Captain A. Leonard, Miguel Sordo, Richard Sichel, Noel Marin, Domingo Marin, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Abello, Dr. Emilio Martinez, Miss M. Sanchez, Captain and Mrs. Armando Nunez, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Long.

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BLUE FLEET ENGAGES INVADING FORCE

Washington Hears That Defenders Have "Lost" Several Ships Off Jersey Coast.

RED FLEET ON WAY HERE

But Admiral Mayo Will Have to Pass the Submarine Cordon Before He Can Land Hypothetical Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Fighting was in progress late this afternoon and tonight off the New Jersey coast between the units of Admiral Mayo's "Red" invading fleet and Admiral Helm's "Blue" defending fleet, which are engaged in the annual war game. Reports were current in Washington tonight that several of the battleships of the "Blue" fleet had been put out of commission, along with a number of destroyers, and that the invaders are headed for either New York or Philadelphia.

In view of the temporary censorship in force at the Navy Department during the continuance of the war game, officials refused to admit that an actual engagement had been fought tonight, although it was said late this afternoon that there was every prospect that the "Blue" destroyers would open their attack on the invaders soon after dark, and that arrangements had been made for calling for the "wounded" at New York.

The information possessed by the Navy Department is that there are hospital facilities for caring for 120,000 men at New York City, and a call was "constructively" issued for all hospital facilities there to be ready to care for the wounded.

It was admitted at the Navy Department this afternoon that the scout ships of the "Blue" fleet had sighted some of the scouts of the invaders of the moon today. At that hour a constructive "battle cruiser"—there are no battle cruisers in our navy—and four destroyers of the "Red" fleet were sighted about 120 miles southeast of Sandy Hook and about 100 miles east of Barnegat Bay, N. J. The battle cruiser was about seventy miles from the four destroyers. Other scouts are supposed to have been in between these sighted scouts, which were moving abreast westward toward the Atlantic coast.

At that time Admiral Helm's main force was about seventy miles off the New Jersey coast, preparing arrangements for battle with the main force of the enemy which had not been sighted, but was believed to be planning to steam toward New York or Philadelphia with intent to give battle.

The fact stood out sharply that despite the long line of scouts thrown out by the "Blue" commander, the "Red" fleet has driven to within 120 miles of the nation's most important seaport without having been intercepted.

Advices to the Navy Department did not disclose the whereabouts of the fifteen battleships that compose the main "Red" fleet. Even should the invaders evade the battleships of the "Blue" squadrons, Admiral Mayo will still have an inner cordon of submarines massed at three main bases between Cape Hatteras and Eastport, Me. Their exact location is not known.

Navy officials were inclined today to believe that the intercepted message, picked up yesterday, saying the invading transports had been sighted, was a decoy sent out by Admiral Helm in the hope of misleading Admiral Mayo. Admiral Helm has called for a munitions list, including torpedoes and supplies, to be delivered within a given time from the various stations and depots along the Atlantic Coast. The officers in charge of these depots must find actual facilities for the transportation of the supplies and report progress to the department.

At the conclusion of the war game the Atlantic Fleet will go to the Southern drill ground for its regular September target practice. The reserve ships composing the defenders will accompany the active fleet in order that the naval militiamen and volunteers may watch the Atlantic Fleet at battle practice.

Rear Admiral Benson, chief of operations, said today that beginning next Spring all reserve battleships would be sent regularly to participate in target practice in order that the batteries and personnel may be kept in fighting trim.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—It was learned today that the warships which came into this port yesterday from the scene of the naval war game now going on in the Atlantic were the prizes of the battleship Delaware, which is attached to Admiral Mayo's invading fleet. The capture was made on Wednesday morning, somewhere near Cape Hatteras.

The vessels, which are the flagship Birmingham, the destroyers Jones, McCall, Cushing, and Aylwin, and the auxiliary Dubuque, will stay here until the war game is over, having been officially declared out of action.

The minelayer Ontario, which came in with the Dunean vessels, had on board a sailor from the Utah, of Admiral Mayo's fleet. The tar was in a serious condition as a result of seasickness.

There is a report here that the destroyer Duncan was in collision during the earlier part of the war game with another vessel of the fleet.

WASHINGTON LETTER LOST.

Original of His Missive to Catholics Disappears from Deposit Vault.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The original of a letter addressed by George Washington to the Catholics of the United States has disappeared from a safe deposit vault under the sanctuary of the old Baltimore Cathedral, in which Cardinal Gibbons also has stored away important Church documents. It is believed that the letter has been stolen by some over-zealous historian, antiquarian or collector of documents.

In the current issue of the Catholic Review a notice of the letter's disappearance is printed, together with the request that it be returned to Cardinal Gibbons. A letter found in the vault shows that this document was loaned by Archbishop Spaulding to John Gilmary Shea, a writer, in 1865. The article continues:

"Distinctly, there are no suspicions of its having been lost in that year. It is a document so dear to American Catholics that it should be located. And, what is more, it should be returned to its rightful possessor—the Archbishop of Baltimore.

"It is therefore hoped that some overzealous historian, antiquarian, or collector of documents will honestly return this letter to the archives of the Cathedral of Baltimore, where there will be joy in the archives over one antiquarian doing penance."

The loss was discovered in course of the work of indexing the documents in the vault.

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DINNER TO JUSSERAND.

France-America Society to Honor Lafayette's Anniversary.

J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador for France in Washington, will be the guest of honor at the dinner of the France-America Society, on Wednesday, September 6, at the Waldorf, on the occasion of the 159th anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette.

The France-America is the sister society in the United States of the Comité France-Amerique in Paris, and exists to foster cordial relations between the United States and France.

The President of the France-America Society is Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, and its Directors include Robert Bacon, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, former Ambassador Henry White, W. K. Vanderbilt, E. H. Outerbridge, Frederic R. Coudert, S. Reading Bertron, George T. Wilson, A. Barton Hepburn, George Foster Peabody, Henry W. Sackett, Robert W. De Forest, William D. Guthrie, Frank S. Witherbee, and F. Cunliffe-Owen, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

JUDGE A. S. HUMPHREYS DIES

Noted for His Attempt to Revise the Rules of Hawaiian Bar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—News reached here today of the death at Honolulu last Sunday of Judge A. S. Humphreys, one of the most prominent members of the Hawaiian bar. He was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court in Honolulu just after the annexation of the islands by the United States. His attempt to revise the rules and practices of the Hawaiian bar caused a bitter attack upon him by lawyers, who appealed to Washington. The prominence given the controversy made Judge Humphreys at the time a national figure. He went to Washington in his own behalf, and was upheld by the Attorney General.

The death of Judge Humphreys marks the second, within a month, of the sons-in-law of the late Chun Afong, a wealthy Chinese, twelve of whose thirteen daughters were married to prominent white men.

POTTER PULPIT IN PLACE.

Memorial to Late Bishop in Cathedral of St. John to be Used Sunday.

The Bishop Potter memorial pulpit has been put into place in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and will be used on Sunday. It is said to be the handsomest and costliest pulpit in America, and is surely one of the largest. It is built of Tennessee marble, cost $25,000 and was given by Mrs. Russell Sage. The carving is elaborate.

The height of the pulpit is ten feet and the base is eight feet in width. Carved in relief around the upper part are five panels, representing the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, Christ in the Temple at 12, and the Supper at Emmaus. On the base are carved emblems of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Five transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them, are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Walter Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, W. E. Avery, G. Y. Bacon, M. and Mrs. Charles Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Muriel Brennand, Ernest Brew, A. H. Canby, Clarence J. Carroll, Oscar S. Clements, Mrs. W. E. Dick, Douglas Dick, G. Duncan, Frank Elmore, Lieutenant D. Errazuriz, Miss Amalia Errazuriz, Miss H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farquhar, Miss Farquhar, R. J. Flotow, Miss B. E. Frost, Captain and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. G. R. Gibbings, William Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Miss Maud Hayes, R. Haynes, J. Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, John G. Hunter, D. W. Johnson, H. C. Lillie, H. Lord, R. A. Love, Mrs. F. A. Lyne, Miss Felice Lyne, P. H. McClelland, Sir William MacKenzie, Miss Edith MacKenzie, Bradley Martin, R. L. Moore, S. W. Morgan, Thomas Oldham, Mrs. J. J. H. Page, Mrs. R. Parsons, G. H. Powel, H. V. Pratt, J. H. Reddington, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Rose, G. E. Sealy, Charles Seymour, Mrs. K. E. Silver, Miss Katherine St. George, Sir Herbert Tree, Miss Tree, Baroness Van Pallandt Van Eerde, Norman Vincent, Miss M. W. Walker.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—L. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bartholomew, C. W. Barrs, Arthur J. Claus, O. Davidson, E. S. Fickes, Miss L. Hamilton, Prince Andrew Gagarin, Fred Horner, Capt. and Mrs. Peter A. Jensen, Miss Beatrice Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Junker, Miss Louise McNair, Jewett Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Tuttle, Miss Vaughan, G. Winder, Miss Elsa A. Buchols, and Mrs. Rosika B. Schwimmer.

STOCKHOLM, (Gothenburg.)—Miss Amanda Anderson, Edward Bowen, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. F. L. Meyer, Miss Margaret Meyer, Miss Jenny Nelson, R. L. Newman, William A. Rose, James Smith, K. G. Sternberg, Miss Ada Svenson, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Roy Young, the Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Victor Anderson, Mrs. G. N. Boye, Miss Emma Iverson, Mrs. A. Johnson, Miss Ellin Johnson, and Oscar Johnson.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—A. Alexander, F. A. Almond, H. L. Andrews, Miss W. Armstrong, F. W. Baker, H. G. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Brandon, Miss Roberta Brown, Mrs. E. M. Cox, Mrs. Esther England, S. S. Foley, L. P. Green, Bernard F. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Frankiln Hale, William Harper, G. Hulme, Miss Jessie Hurst, Miss Elsie Inman, Miss Dora Jones, Mrs. L. H. Kelly, F. Mitchell, Francis A. N. Pedder, P. R. Nicklinson, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Ramsden, William Rigby, Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, F. W. Swanson, Mrs. Annie Taylor, Mrs. M. Taylor, Mrs. Annie Wilson, Miss Hazel Wilson, Mrs. E. Webster, Miss Gwendoline Webster.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—J. H. Anderson, J. G. Butler, Mrs. Frederic de Billier, Clarence A. Bayer, Charles Bovey, Mrs. H. K. Browne, Mrs. Julia Chapuis, Mrs. R. N. Ducas, A. B. Farquhar, G. B. Ford, J. H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Felder, S. W. Fairchild, John Freedland, E. M. Green, Dr. Bruce M. Glasgon, P. T. Haskell, Jr., Dunjay Hunter, Miss Frances Ives, Miss Margaret Kennedy, Edward Kelley, Dr. C. O. Mailloux, Frank A. Munsey, John R. McArthur, William Wallace Nichols, H. B. Owsley, Jr., A. Pemlico, M. Robinson, Norval Richardson, Major and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Benjamin Thaw, Jr., Baron and Baroness Edward de Wardener, E. A. Warren, Mrs. J. A. Wells.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Rotterdam, via Falmouth, on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam were:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adair, Ian Adair, Miss M. Allen, Miss Florence Allwood, H. O. Baldry, Reginald Barker, Miss Alice Barker, Dr. R. Blanz, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bowell, E. N. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Carr, J. N. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., Mrs. W. N. Cromwell, Franklin W. Cutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Dean, P. B. Findley, George A. Gaston, S. Goodman, Mrs. J. D. Hardy, Mrs. Lloyd Harris, D. Harrison, J. W. Hollister, Mrs. H. R. Hunter, Mrs. W. Jackson, H. W. A. Kilgour, E. M. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lester, Mrs. H. J. G. McLean, Mrs. A. H. Macdonald, W. H. Malkin, Charles Miller, Mrs. C. A. Moore, Mrs. Marcell Morgan, William Pike, Dr. John van der Poel, Reed, W. F. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rothermel, Dr. J. P. Spearman, W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thompson, Miss A. L. Turner, Miss R. Wheeler, Mrs. A. Walker, L. M. Wood, Miss Ethel Wood, Miss Ethel F. Woodbridge.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Baltic were:

Miss L. M. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. John Aird, Miss W. Aird, J. O. Armisted, J. E. Armstrong, M. P.; R. K. Bishop, Frederick Bolton, F. Milnar Davies, Francis E. Drake, Mrs. G. M. Eadie, Miss M. W. Eadie, Edmond Eyre, Ernest T. Fisk, J. Gill, Dr. Ralph Grace, H. Douglas Ives, Lady Jebb, Mrs. H. C. Kimball, George B. B. Lamb, Dr. William F. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Matthews, R. W. Moore, W. F. Nickle, Stanley M. Robinson, Mrs. H. W. Rockwell, Samuel Ryder, E. H. Sears, the Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, Mrs. Sifton, H. B. Tremaine, Lady Walker, and Frank G. White.

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BISHOP SPALDING DIES IN 77TH YEAR

Roman Catholic Prelate of Peoria, Ill., Was Once Chancellor of New York Diocese.

AN AUTHORITY ON LABOR

One of the Arbitrators Chosen by President Roosevelt in the Coal Strike of 1902.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—Archbishop John Lancaster Spalding, one of the most prominent Roman Catholic prelates in the Middle West, died here this afternoon, in his seventy-seventh year. He had been ill for a number of years after having suffered a paralytic stroke in 1906. During the last two weeks he had steadily failed and his physicians said that the recent heat wave had greatly weakened him. The members of his family were at his bedside when he died.

The funeral of the Archbishop will be held on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in St. Mary's Cathedral, over which he presided for years. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will officiate. The services will be solemnized with solemn pontifical requiem mass, celebrated by Bishop Edward M. Dunne.

He was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Peoria on May 1, 1877, and resigned because of ill-health on Sept. 11, 1908. In May of the following year he was created titular Archbishop of Scyphopolis.

Archbishop Spalding was born in Lebanon, Ky., and educated in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., later attending Louvain University in Belgium, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1863. After his ordination he went to Rome for a special course of study in the Belgian College, and in 1865 returned to this country to take up his life's work. He was assigned to the Cathedral at Louisville, Ky., where he acted as secretary to Bishop Lavialle. Four years later he was assigned to found a parish, for negroes, at his own request, and before he left Louisville, in 1872, had built and paid for a church and parish house for his congregation.

He then removed to New York, where he was made Chancellor of the Diocese, and spent several years writing the biography of his uncle, Archbishop M. J. Spalding of Baltimore. During this period he also served as assistant rector of St. Michael's Church, in New York, from which he was appointed Bishop of Peoria.

Archbishop Spalding was an authority on labor and wrote several books on labor topics. During the anthracite coal strike of 1902 President Roosevelt appointed him one of the arbitrators, and his efforts were largely responsible for the settlement of the troubles.

When he resigned as Bishop, in 1908, he received many tributes for his work. Pope Pius X. said of him: "Few Bishops had so great an influence on the life of the people, even outside of religion and outside of the Catholic denomination, as had Bishop Spalding."

Dr. William Francis Waldron.

Dr. William Francis Waldron, for twenty years a practicing physician in the Greenpoint section, died suddenly on Thursday at his home, 134 Noble Street, from heart disease. Dr. Waldron had recently returned from a country trip and was apparently in fine health. He was born in Greenpoint, a son of the late William Francis and Ellen Leddy Waldron, and was a graduate of the St. Francis Xavier College and New York University. He was well known in political circles and was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, Lexington Council, Knights of Columbus, and St. Anthony Council, No. 304, Catholic Benevolent Legion. The funeral will be held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Michael McEnroe, 121 Noble Street, on Monday.

Otis Wheeler Comstock.

Otis Wheeler Comstock, who was a member of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. from the time its New York bank was established until it failed in the panic of 1873, died on Wednesday in Buffalo, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Le Roy, N. Y., and was a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington, when invited to join Jay Cooke. When he was 23 years old, Mr. Comstock was the head of the loan department of the Cooke bank. After the failure he became a member of the New York Produce Exchange, where he was in business with his brother, T. Comstock. Since his retirement from business, Mr. Comstock has made his home in Asheville, N. C., and Philadelphia. His brother and a sister survive him.

J. J. Lowry Dies Under Operation.

James Johnson Lowry, one of the owners of the Empire Circuit, died suddenly yesterday afternoon on the operating table of the Brooklyn Hospital. He was born in Pennsylvania and was in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Lowry went on the stage many years ago as a member of the black-face team of Evans and Lowry. Fifteen years ago he left the stage to become manager of his own production, "The Merry Maidens," with which he toured this country for several years.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN BIELER, 50 years old, a landscape gardener and for twenty years a resident of Port Washington, L. I., died at his home there on Wednesday.

Mrs. ANN AMELIA KERSWILL, a member of a family that settled in the Flatlands 250 years ago, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alexander C. Snyder, 494 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Flatbush and for many years was an active member of the Fenimore Street M. E. Church, of which her husband, the late John Kerswill, was Superintendent of the Sunday school.

ARTHUR STEVENS MULLADY, 35 years old, an employe in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 74 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

ALFRED AVERY HODSON, for fifteen years employed in the circulation department of The New York Herald and prior to that with THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on Thursday at his home, 2,420 Silver Street, Ridgewood, Queens Borough, aged 64 years. He was a member of Montauk Council, R. A., and left a son and four daughters.

ANDREW PETERSON, a retired merchant tailor of Brooklyn, died at his home, 387 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Sweden seventy-seven years ago.

CURT REUSCHE, a retired importer of this city, and a former resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his fifty-ninth year.

Dr. EZRA BRADWAY SHARP of Camden, N. J., died on Thursday at the home of his sister, Dr. Jennie S. Sharp, in that place. He was a former instructor in the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia.

FRANCIS NICHOLS, a lawyer, and formerly principal of a school in Washington, N. J., died on Thursday at his home, 170 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year.

JAMES SEWALL REES, formerly Secretary of the Marvin Safe Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Newark, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. NETTIE B. ELLINGER, wife of Simon Ellinger, head of S. Ellinger & Son, tie manufacturers, is dead at her home, 620 West 115th Street, in her fifty-eighth year. She was active in Jewish charities, and was for many years Honorary Secretary of the Sisterhood of Temple Solomon.

HARRIS GORDON of 306 West 111th Street, owner of a number of motion picture theatres, died on Wednesday in the Rockaway Beach Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. CELIA DEIMEL, wife of Adolph Deimel died on Wednesday at her home, 39 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Colonel WILLIAM H. COX, a member of the Salvation Army for many years, dropped dead from heart disease on Thursday in Jacksonville, Fla. He will be buried today from the army headquarters in West Fourteenth Street.

LUHR EGGERS, former City Clerk of Watervliet, N. Y., and closely associated in politics with William Barnes, died suddenly last night at his home in Watervliet.

KILIAN V. LUTZ, former Mayor of Guttenberg, N. J., and once a scout with General Custer and Buffalo Bill, died Thursday at his home, 132 Twenty-fourth Street, Guttenberg, in his fifty-seventh year.

ORRIN A. WILSON of San Francisco, Cal., polo player and clubman, died yesterday of injuries suffered Thursday at Del Monte in a game of polo.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

POWELL.—Aug. 25, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reed Powell, a daughter.

UNGER.—Aug. 23, 1916, at 308 West 94th St., to Dr. and Mrs. Henry H. Unger, a daughter.

Engaged

KALIL—IRISH.—Elizabeth A. Irish to Charles Kalil.

Married.

BAUR—COLQUHOUN.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Aug. 23, 1916, by the Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl, Ruth Naomi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Colquhoun, and Dr. G. Richard Baur of Danbury, Conn.

RAND—VERSER.—At Jennings, Va., Aug. 22, 1916, Erving H. Rand to Sarah Helen Verser.

Brooklyn.

ALBERT—SAUER.—Aug. 21, Anna Sauer to William Albert.

HYDE—BLAKELEY.—Aug. 24, Grace E. Blakeley to William J. Hyde.

NORTHRUP—LEICH.—Aug. 24, Edna M. Leich to Robert B. Northrup.

Died.

BOGERT.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., John W. Bogert of Nyack, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROUGHTON.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 16, at his residence, 139 West 101st St., Edward S. Broughton. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Saturday, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 24, James H., beloved husband of Belle Cooke Brown and son of the late James H. and Mary Sayre Brown. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 108 Bedford St., Sunday, Aug. 27, at 3:30 P. M.

CALHOUN.—Suddenly, in this city, on Aug. 24, 1916, Charles M. Calhoun, son of Philo C. Calhoun, late of New York City. Funeral services from his residence at Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

COIT.—At Parkdale, Oregon, on Aug. 20, Barent Taylor Coit, beloved son of John T. and Josephine T. Coit, in his 23d year. Services will be held at the home of his parents, 385 Charlton Av., South Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

COX.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 24, Colonel William H. Cox. Now at parlors Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 241 8th Av., corner 18th St. Funeral services Monday, 12 o'clock noon, Salvation Army Headquarters, 120 West 14th St.

GLANTZ.—Aug. 24, in his 42d year, Albert, beloved husband of Frances and devoted son of Henry and the late Frances Glantz. Funeral from his late residence, 1,500 Longfellow Av., Bronx, Sunday, Aug. 27, 10 A. M.

HAGER.—Aug. 24, 1916, Martha J. Hager, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Silipman, 35 West 107th St. Services held at the above residence, Friday, Aug. 25. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

HERBERMANN.—Charles George, on Aug. 24, 1916, aged 75 years. Funeral from his late residence, 346 Convent Av., on Monday, Aug. 28, at 9:45 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. It is kindly requested to omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

HERBERMANN.—It is with profound sorrow we announce the death of Charles George Herbermann, Ph. D., LL. D., who for many years was President of The United States Catholic Historical Society. A great scholar and the highest type of the Christian gentleman, his death will be deeply regretted by every member of the Society who was well as by all who knew him and appreciated his sterling worth and character.

Members of the Society are invited to attend the funeral of our late President from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., on Monday morning the 28th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

STEPHEN FARR

YANKEES FALL BEFORE THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS AND TUMBLE TO FOURTH PLACE IN STANDING

YANKEES YIELD IN PORT-SIDERS' FRAY

Revel of Left-Handed Pitchers Ends with Browns on Long End of 5 to 2 Score.

HITS DON'T PRODUCE RUNS

Donovan's Men Make Many Safe Drives, but Fail to Convert Them Into Scores.

There was a field day for tall, lanky left-handed pitchers up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Carl Wellman, the St. Louis skyscraper, was matched against Nick Cullop, who isn't so tall, and later against Slim Love and George Mogridge. This colony of left-handers entertained during a couple of hours of baseball, and when the time of reckoning came the St. Louis team was out in front by a score of 5 to 2, thereby shaking up the American League standing again. The Yankees dropped into fourth place.

Placed end to end, the rival left-handers—Wellman and Love—would cover about fifteen feet of distance, while if one could stand on the other's shoulders without cutting his feet the general effect would be something resembling Cleopatra's Needle. Both pitchers are so tall that it is dangerous for a base runner to take any kind of a lead off first base, because all they have to do is just lean out of the box, extend their long arms, and tag their victims.

The Yankees yesterday got plenty of hits, but when they got on the bases they found the base paths sluiced with glue and they could make no progress. They squandered many perfectly good hits with ruthless extravagance. The Browns celebrated the occasion by putting a big dent in Nick Cullop's fine pitching record. It was his second defeat of the season, while he has a dozen victories to his credit. Nick dropped out after five innings and Love took his turn. Mogridge finished the game.

Wellman Goes the Whole Distance.

Lefthanders are expected to be more or less eccentric, and the Yankee exhibit of this species lived up to expectations, but Wellman, the human lath, refused to go the way of most portsiders and kept the Yankees in check all the way. The game as a whole didn't exactly have the effect of a tonic on the crowd, and yet things happened now and then which prevented any one from snoozing.

Two of the Browns had been exterminated in the first when Sisler got a hit, landing on second, and went to third on a single to right by Pratt. Oldring hurled the ball to Mullen at second, who tried to relay it to Pipp to catch Pratt. The throw went wild and Sisler scored. The Yankees gave evidence of activity in the second inning, when, with one out, High singled to left. Peck also got a single and Pipp hammered a rousing liner between first and second. Pratt leaped to one side and speared the drive with one hand, doubling Peckinpaugh off first.

There were two Browns down in the second also when Lavan got an infield hit and Shotton walked. Lavan counted on Shotton's double, a tantalizing Texas Leaguer back of shortstop. Another St. Louis marker drifted over in the fourth. With one out, Lavan doubled to centre and went to third on Wellman's successful bunt. Shotton rolled to Peckinpaugh and Lavan was run down between third and the plate. Miller poled a hit to centre and scored Wellman, Magee making a poor toss to the plate.

Yankees Break String of Ciphers.

In the fifth young Sisler, the trump card of the St. Louis deck, cudgeled a three-base smash to right-centre and scored on Pratt's sacrifice fly to Magee. The Yankees removed the disgrace of a shutout in the sixth when Peckinpaugh led off with a single. Pipp drew a ticket and was forced by Oldring. Peck going to third. Mullen sent a sacrifice fly to Shotton and Peckinpaugh counted.

In the seventh, with Love doing the firing for the Yanks, Sisler walked and went down on Pratt's infield hit. Marsans was thrown out at first, Sisler going to third. He scored when Severeid hoisted a sacrifice fly to High in left.

The Yankees started a belated rally in the eighth, but two batsmen had walked the plank before their ambition made its presence felt. Peckinpaugh skied to Shotton and Pipp's balloon was corralled by Miller. Oldring then obliged with a single to centre and scored when Mullen produced his second two-bagger to centre. Paddy Baumann had an excellent opportunity to further the good cause, but the best he could do was shoot a high foul right over Severeid's head. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	1	6	0	Magee,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Miller,rf	5	0	1	1	0	High,lf	5	0	3	3	0
Sisler,1b	4	2	2	10	0	Peck,p'ph,ss	5	1	2	0	2
Pratt,2b	4	0	2	6	2	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Oldring,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	2	1	Mullen,2b	3	0	2	1	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Baumann,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Lavan,ss	4	1	3	2	3	Walters,c	4	0	1	6	1
Wellman,p	3	1	2	0	1	Cullop,p	1	0	0	1	0
						aNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
						Love,p	0	0	0	0	2
						bAlexander	1	0	0	0	0
						Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cMaisel	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	5	14	27	7	Total	37	2	13	27	16

a-Batted for Cullop in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Love in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Mogridge in ninth inning.
Error—Mullen.

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Shotten, Lavan, Mullen (2). Three-base hit—Sisler. Sacrifice flies—Pratt, Baumann, Severeid. Double plays—Pratt and Sisler; Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 10. First base on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Love, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 10 hits, 3 runs in five innings; off Love, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Mogridge, 3 hits, no runs in two innings; off Wellman, 13 hits, two runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 2; by Love, 1; by Mogridge, 3. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	7	1
Buffalo	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	9	0

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	1	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	0
Montreal	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	9	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	62	50	.554
Buffalo	63	51	.553
Baltimore	59	55	.518
Toronto	57	54	.514
Montreal	56	54	.509
Richmond	54	57	.486
Rochester	49	60	.450
Newark	46	67	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo, (Two games.)
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 2.
Washington, 5; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 2; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 13; Philadelphia, 9. (First game.)
Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 2. (Eleven innings.)
Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. (Eleven innings.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	48	.593
Detroit	66	56	.541
St. Louis	66	56	.541
New York	64	55	.538
Chicago	65	56	.537
Cleveland	66	56	.537
Washington	57	60	.487
Philadelphia	25	91	.216

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	69	42	.622
Boston	64	42	.604
Philadelphia	65	47	.580
New York	54	57	.486
Pittsburgh	52	60	.464
St. Louis	53	65	.449
Chicago	52	65	.444
Cincinnati	44	75	.370

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

WHITE SOX AGAIN BEATEN.

Senators' Volley of Hits in Sixth Inning Turns Trick.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Washington took the second game of the series from Chicago today by the score of 5 to 2. With the score tied in the sixth inning, Foster's double and singles by Milan, Shanks, Judge, and McBride scored three runs.

Catcher Ainsmith's finger was fractured in the game Wednesday, it is discovered, and he is not expected to be able to play again this year. The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,lf	4	0	1	4	0	J. Collins,lf	5	0	2	2	0
Foster,2b	4	1	2	1	1	Weaver,3b,ss	3	0	0	2	0
Milan,cf	4	1	2	4	0	E. Collins,2b	3	0	2	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Zacher,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Shanks,3b	4	2	3	0	0	Ness,1b	4	0	1	6	1
Judge,1b	4	1	2	9	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0
McBride,ss	3	0	2	2	4	Schalk,c	4	1	3	5	2
Henry,c	3	0	0	5	1	Terry,ss	2	0	1	1	2
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	2	aVon Kolnitz	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	0	bMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cMcMullin,3b	1	0	0	0	0
						Wolfgang,p	0	0	0	1	1
						dLiebold	1	0	0	0	0
						eFournier	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	12	27	9	Total	34	2	10	24	8

a-Batted for Terry in the sixth inning.
b-Ran for Von Kolnitz in the sixth inning.
c-Batted for Williams in the sixth inning.
d-Batted for Wolfgang in the ninth inning.
e-Batted for McMullin in the ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—J. Collins, (2.) Foster. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Jackson, Terry, Schalk, (2.) Foster. Sacrifice flies—Weaver, Henry. Double plays—Schalk and E. Collins; E. Collins and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 5. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

INDIANS TAKE A COUPLE.

Garner 23 Runs in Two Games, While Macks Get 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Bad pitching and fielding enabled Cleveland to win both games from Philadelphia today by the scores of 13 to 9 in the first and 10 to 2 in the second. Nabors was taken out in the second inning of the first game on account of wildness and Williams was also wild and was hit hard. The home team knocked Bagby out of the box in the eighth inning and he was succeeded by Beebe, who not only finished this game, but also pitched fine ball in the second contest. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	3	1	2	0	Witt,ss	3	2	2	2	4
Turner,3b	3	2	2	2	1	Walsh,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Speaker,cf	5	2	3	3	0	Strunk,cf	3	3	2	8	0
Moeller,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Schang,lf	5	1	2	1	0
Roth,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Lajoie,2b	5	0	1	4	2
Wambs's,ss	4	0	2	2	4	McInnis,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Gandil,1b	5	0	1	9	1	Pick,3b	5	0	0	2	4
Chapman,2b	2	3	1	1	2	Picinich,c	5	2	2	5	3
O'Neill,c	5	1	2	5	0	Nabors,p	2	1	0	0	0
Bagby,p	2	1	1	1	1	Williams,p	4	0	0	0	3
Beebe,p	1	1	0	0	0						
Total	35	13	13	27	11	Total	39	9	13	27	16

Errors—Roth, Wambsgans, Chapman, Witt, Picinich, Williams.

Cleveland	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	2	3	—13
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2— 9

Two-base hits—Gandil, Walsh. Three-base hits—Graney, Picinich. Stolen bases—Wambsganss, Chapman, (3.) Bagby, Strunk. Sacrifice hits—Bagby, Wambsganss, Walsh. Sacrifice fly—McInnis. Double plays—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 3; off Nabors, 5; off Williams, 9. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 9 hits and 5 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Beebe, 3 hits and no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Nabors, no hits and 2 runs in one inning, (none out in second;) off Williams, 13 hits and 9 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Witt.) Struck out—By Bagby, 5; by Beebe, 3; by Williams, 5. Wild pitch—Williams. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	2	2	2	0	Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Turner,3b	5	1	3	1	1	King,ss	1	0	0	0	2
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	1	0	Walsh,rf	3	0	1	2	1
Moeller,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Roth,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Schang,lf	4	0	0	3	0
W'gans,ss	5	2	2	2	6	Lajoie,2b	2	1	1	0	1
Gandil,1b	4	2	2	14	3	Lawry,2b	2	0	0	2	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	1	1	4	McInnis,1b	4	0	3	8	0
Coleman,c	4	1	0	4	0	Pick,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Beebe,p	3	0	1	0	4	Picinich,c	3	0	0	4	0
						Bush,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Sheehan,p	2	1	1	0	3
						aGrimm	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	10	14	27	18	Total	31	2	6	27	12

a-Batted for Bush in the third inning.
Errors—King, Strunk, Lowry, Picinich, (2,) Bush.

Cleveland	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Two base hits—Turner, Chapman, Sheehan. Three-base hits—Wambsgans, Walsh. Stolen bases—Wambsgans, Gandil, McInnis, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Beebe. Double play—Gandil, Beebe, and Wambsgans. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 3; off Bush, 2; off Sheehan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, 6 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Bush, 6 hits and 2 runs in three innings; off Sheehan, 3 hits and 4 runs in six innings. Struck out—By Beebe, 3; by Bush, 3; by Sheehan, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Conolly.

New York State League.

Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Binghamton, 9; Reading, 6.
Elmira, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
Utica, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 5.

GIANTS SHOW HOW THEY ONCE DID IT

Come to Life in Ninth and Tie Pirates and in Eleventh Knock Ball in All Directions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—New York won its second game of the trip here today by a score of 6 to 2, but had to go eleven strenuous innings to do it, coming from behind in the ninth inning and tieing the score with two runs, then battling through Bob Harmon's offerings for two singles, a triple, and a homer in the extra innings. It was the first time on the trip that the Giants had exhibited anything like their old spirit and pep, and even today they did not seem to have anything in their systems that presaged a victory until the last frame of the regular contest rolled around; then they suddenly woke up with a start.

Dave Robertson was first up in the ninth, and he dumped the ball down in front of the plate, and by a great burst of speed beat Harmon's throw to first. Herzog bunted the ball over McCarthy's head for another safety and Dave anchored at second. Doyle moved both men up when he was thrown out by Baird, and while the latter player was also throwing out Hunter, Robertson shot across the plate with the first run for the Giants. Kauff made good in the pinch by singling to centre, scoring Hersog with the run that tied up the score.

Tesreau had taken Sallee's place on the rubber after the seventh inning. Johnston was the first man to face him in the ninth, and when Merkle messed up his roller the Pirate first baseman got all the way to second. Baird tried to sacrifice, but popped to Herzog, and Merkle clutched McCarthy's grounder and extinguished him at first. Johnston stopped at third. Schmidt was purposely passed, and Harmon flied to Kauff.

The Pirates again looked dangerous in the tenth, when Warner beat out a hit past third, and went to second on Carey's sacrifice, and when Herzog erred on Bigbee's grounder there was a man on third and one on first, with only one out. Hinchman was urged by the fans to drive the run over that the Buccaneers wanted, but he lifted to Kauff in short centre, and Warner was held at third. Johnston fouled to Merkle and the day was saved.

Burns was first up in the eleventh, and he hit the first ball pitched to him over Bigbee's head for three bases. Robertson soon settled the issue by singling through the box, sending Burns over with the winning run. The Giants were not through, though. Doyle singled to right and Robertson raced to third. Both then came home ahead of Hunter when the latter smashed a homer to deep centre. Hunter had gone into the game when Finneran was sent to Fletcher to the clubhouse for back talk.

The Buccaneers made another try in the last half of the eleventh inning, when Baird beat out a hit to first, and Merkle again erred on Schmidt's grounder, but Tesreau fanned both Farmer, hitting for Harmon, and Warner, and the game was over.

The home team scored its two runs off Slim Sallee, one in the fourth and the other in the fifth inning. With two men out in the fourth, Bigbee sent the ball to the right field fence for three bases and scored on Hinchman's single through the box. In the fifth inning, Baird singled to left, went to second on McCarthy's sacrifice, and scored on Schmidt's single which bounced high in the air off the second-base cushion.

While the Giants appeared weak in their fielding they played a strong defensive game, as evidenced by the eleven Pirates left stranded on the bases. Herzog spilled pepper all over the field, and seven had his teammates fighting every inch of the way. Tesreau was out to redeem himself for his poor showing yesterday, and although Herzog and Merkle put him in dangerous places in the four innings he worked, his splendid pitching got him out of danger. The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	3	2	1	Warner,3b	6	0	0	4	1
Rob'tson,rf	5	2	2	1	0	Carey,cf	4	0	0	3	0
H'zog,2b,ss	5	0	1	8	4	Hinchman,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	2	5	1	Bigbee,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	0	3	J'nston,1b	5	0	1	16	0
Hunter,3b	2	1	1	2	0	Baird,2b	5	1	2	2	5
Kauff,cf	5	0	1	3	0	McCarthy,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Merkle,1b	5	0	1	11	0	Schmidt,c	4	0	1	3	5
Rariden,c	4	0	0	5	3	Harmon,p	4	0	0	0	6
Sallee,p	2	0	0	0	1	bFischer	1	0	0	0	0
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0	cFarmer	1	0	0	0	0
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	42	6	13	33	16	Total	42	2	11	38	20

a-Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
b-Batted for McCarthy in eleventh inning.
c-Batted for Harmon in eleventh inning.
Errors—Herzog, (2,) Merkle (3,) McCarthy, (2.)

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Burns, Bigbee. Home run—Hunter. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Carey, McCarthy. Double play—Harmon, McCarthy, and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 11. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Johnston, 1; off Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 8 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Tesreau, 3 hits and no runs in four innings; off Harmon, 13 hits and 4 runs in eleven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, 2; by Tesreau, 4; by Harmon, 3. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

DAUSS WINS OWN GAME.

Bats In Run Which Gives Tigers a 2 to 1 Victory Over Red Sox.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Dauss won his own game today, Detroit defeating Boston by 2 to 1. With two out and a man on second in the seventh inning, Heilman batting for Spencer, popped along the foul line back of first base. It went for two bases, Burns scoring. Dauss then hit to the flag pole for two bases, Heilman coming home with what proved to be the winning tally. The Red Sox got two of their hits in the sixth when they scored their only run. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	1	4	Hooper,rf	2	1	0	3	0
Bush,ss	4	0	1	1	5	Barry,2b	2	0	0	2	5
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Hoblitt,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Hoblitt'l,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Crawf'd,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Gainer,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	2	12	1	Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	2	5	Gardner,3b	3	0	0	3	5
Spencer,c	3	0	0	2	0	Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Baker,c	1	0	0	2	0	Janvrin,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	3	Cady,c	1	0	0	4	0
aHeilman	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas,c	0	0	0	1	0
						Shore,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bShorten	1	0	1	0	0
						cHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
						dMcNally	1	0	0	0	0
						eRuth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	27	17	Total	27	1	4	27	14

a-Batted for Spencer in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Scott in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Shore in the seventh inning.
d-Ran for Hoblitzell in the eighth inning.
e-Batted for Leonard in the ninth inning.
Errors—Baker, Dauss, Scott.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Veach, Cobb, Heilman, Dauss. Stolen bases—Hooper, McNally. Sacrifice hits—Barry, 2; Thomas. Double plays—Barry, Scott, and Hoblitzell; Vitt, Young, and Burns; Scott, Gardner, and Cady; Scott and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 5; off Shore, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 4 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Shore, 5 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Leonard, 1 hit and no run in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Gardner.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Shore, 3; by Leonard, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 10; Mobile, 1.
Memphis, 1; Nashville, 0.
Birmingham, 4; New Orleans, 2.
Little Rock, 7; Chattanooga, 5. (First game.)
Little Rock, 4; Chattanooga, 0. (Second game.)

GARRISON FINISH BY ROBINS.

Put Over Run That Beats Matty's Reds in Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The league-leading Dodgers staged a performance of Christy Mathewson's famous yarn, "Won in the Ninth," out at Garry Hermann's ball yard this afternoon, breaking up a 2 to 2 tie and winning by 3 to 2 from the Big Six cellar champions.

To start the ninth Mowrey reached first when Groh fumbled his offering. Then Olson sacrificed him down. Getz, playing first base in lieu of Lew McCarty, who was on the bench this afternoon, beat on an infield tap. Otto Miller weighed in with a single to centre and the sorrel-topped Dodger third-sacker raced across with the run that won. Cheney fanned and Myers brought the leaders' attempts at the bat to a close with a grounder to Hobbs.

Larry Cheney was on the mound for Robbie's men and acquitted himself in creditable style, holding Matty's horde of red-leg warriors to four hits. Up to the seventh Cheney was complete master of the doings, not an enemy batsman connecting safely with his offerings during the first six innings. In that time but four of the local players got on base, and these by virtue of being hit or via the pass route. But Hal Chase began an assault in the seventh period that ended only when the proceedings had been tied up.

The Dodgers were the first to score, getting a one-run lead in the second inning, after two were out. Mowrey fouled to Groh and Groh threw out Olson. Getz tripled to right and kept right on to the plate when Louden misplayed the throw-in. Miller hit into left and Cheney fanned.

After that Clarence Mitchell held the league leaders safe until the seventh, when Robbie's brigade thrust another tally into the run column. Mowrey opened the seventh with a single over third and Olson sacrificed him down. Getz filed to Neale. Miller beat out one, Hobbs throwing wildly, and Mowrey scored. Cheney floated a fly to Neale.

Chase was the first Red to get a hit. He opened the seventh with a single. Griffith singled, as did Wingo. Chase scoring. Louden walked, filling the bases. Hobbs filed to Stengel, and Griffith scored the last Red run of the day.

The Reds threatened in the ninth, when, with two out, Louden doubled, but Clarke batting for Hobbs, struck out for the final out. The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	5	0	0	2	0	Neale,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	3	2	0	Roth,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Rousch,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	4	4	Chase,1b	4	1	1	12	0
Mowrey,3b	4	2	1	1	1	Griffith,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	3	2	Wingo,c	4	0	0	5	0
Getz,1b	4	1	0	9	0	Louden,2b	2	0	1	3	4
Miller,c	4	0	3	2	2	Hobbs,ss	1	0	0	3	3
Cheney,p	4	0	0	0	2	Mitchell,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aSchneider	0	0	0	0	0
						bClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	10	27	11	Total	29	2	4	27	11

a-Ran for Louden in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Hobbs in ninth inning.
Errors—Groh, Louden, Hobbs.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Louden. Three-base hit—Getz. Sacrifice hits—Olson, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Hobbs. Double plays—Cheney, Cutshaw and Getz; Hobbs, Louden and Chase. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 6. First on base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 4 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Mitchell, 10 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Louden.) Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Mitchell, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

CARDINALS DOWN PHILLIES.

Capture Ding-Dong Battle in the Eleventh Inning.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—A single by Gonzales in the eleventh inning scored Hornsby with the run that won a seesaw game from Philadelphia, 6 to 5. Bescher started the eleventh with a fly to Paskert. Hornsby reached third safely when Dugey, after making a brilliant stop, threw wildly to first. Wilson and Miller were purposely passed, and Gonzales singled to left, driving in the winning run. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,r

WASHBURN AND CLOTHIER SURVIVE IN BATTLE FOR MEADOW CLUB LAWN TENNIS TROPHY

WASHBURN TO FACE CLOTHIER IN FINAL

Former Puts Out Armstrong at Southampton and Ex-Champion Beats Roberts.

KEEN TENNIS IS ON VIEW

National Titleholders In Doubles Will Take Court Today Against Williams and Harte.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—When the final round of the invitation tennis tournament is played tomorrow at the Meadow Club, a former national champion, William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, will test his prowess against Watson M. Washburn of New York, eighth ranking player of the country last year. In the semi-final round today Clothier won his way past Roland Roberts, the youthful San Francisco champion, scoring a victory in straight sets at 6—3, 6—0, which, despite Clothier's status as a former title holder, was something in the nature of a surprise. Washburn cut short the career for this competition of Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, who has to his credit this season victories over several leading players, including Ichiya Kumagae. The New Yorker won in a brilliantly played three-set contest, the score being 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

The doubles play also reached the final round. In the upper half of the draw Watson M. Washburn and Lyle E. Mahan scored a fourth round victory over Frederick C. Baggs and Hashishiro Mikami at 6—2, 6—4, but their further progress was stopped in a semi-final round match which the national champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, won at 1—6, 6—1, 6—4. The other final round bracket is taken by Richard Norris Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte, who won their way through by vanquishing Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Joseph J. Armstrong at 7—9, 6—1, 6—1.

A Match Full of Interest.

The best contested match of the day was that in which Armstrong and Washburn were the opponents. Armstrong has made a notable record of steady, as well as brilliant, play this season, and Washburn was forced to his best tennis before he could gain the upper hand. Although ultimately outplayed by Washburn, the Philadelphian put up a vigorous struggle before he had to concede defeat, and not until the final point had been scored was Washburn assured of victory.

In the matter of placing, Washburn was far and away the stronger, but there were weak spots in his play which caused havoc. Overhead the New Yorker failed. He repeatedly had opportunities for a smashing stroke, but many of them were netted, particularly in the first two sets.

Had Armstrong been less agile in his court covering the tide would have turned against him long before the defeat was actually registered. Washburn always came to the fore court at the first favorable opportunity, and once in that position sharp cross courting strokes and drives down the lines placed a big burden of work on Armstrong. The Philadelphian time and again made remarkable gets, and from some of them he succeeded in finishing off the point, but it was beyond the scope of his skill to withstand Washburn's play toward the last.

A noteworthy feature of the match was the continual breaking down of service. In the second set, which was won by Armstrong, service carried with it only one game in ten. Armstrong won his own service in the third game and this was what determined the set. In every other instance each man was broken through.

Many Prolonged Deuce Games.

Deuce contests played a big part in the first set which went to Washburn. During this period of the match Washburn was forced to hard tennis. Service won for the first four games and then Washburn was broken through as a result of two errors and two passing strokes.

The next game was a critical one. Armstrong made a desperate effort to gain a decided advantage and was leading at 40—0, when Washburn braced and succeeded in pulling it to deuce. Rapid-fire placements gave the game to the New Yorker at 6—4 on points. The next game went to Washburn on his own service and he won the eighth after it had been 40—0 against him. In this Armstrong double-faulted away the last point. Another long deuce game followed, which eventually resulted in giving the set to Washburn.

There were seven deuce contests in the second set, which gives some idea of how closely the struggle was waged. Service amounted to little or nothing. After Armstrong had been broken through in the first game at love, he proceeded to gain a 3—1 advantage, twice breaking through Washburn. The failure to establish service continued from then until the end of the set, so that Armstrong won at 6—4. The Philadelphian did some excellent playing during this set, while Washburn aided his opponent's endeavors by the failure of his overhead shots, which were deflected to the net. In the sixth game Washburn had three opportunities to kill short lobs, but on each occasion drove into the barrier.

Washburn Strikes Fast Gait.

The continuation of the breaking-through tactics marked the opening of the third set. For four games neither player could win his service, but in the fifth Armstrong broke the spell and went into a 3—2 lead on his own delivery. At this point Washburn rallied his best game and ran out the set against weakening opposition. In the last four games Armstrong scored only four points.

Edward C. Conlin of the West Side Tennis Club, who will umpire in the national championships, was in the chair for this match. In the second set Washburn asked him to call for ball boys, but owing to the infantile paralysis plague boys under 16 were not allowed on the grounds, and the match had to be continued without them.

The contest between William J. Clothier and Roland Roberts, which was the first of the day, found the San Francisco youth far below the form shown at Newport, when he displayed such a powerful game against Williams. None of his strokes worked well and against the court generalship of Clothier the weakness was made even more pronounced. Roberts gave every indication of having had too much tennis. There was lack of speed in his driving and control absolutely vanished. The harder he tried the less the effort gained for him, and at the last he was easy prey for the experienced Clothier.

Washburn was paired with Lyle E. Mahan in the feature doubles match against Johnston and Griffin.

Mahan was the weak member of the team, and Johnston and Griffin took full advantage of the fact. They kept shooting the ball to him, and most of the time he netted or drove out. The court was somewhat rough for this match, but the champions showed excellent team work and brilliant stroking. Washburn, who was in fine fettle, gave them a stiff argument as far as his part was concerned, but Mahan's weakness was fatal to any hope of victory.

FRIZZLE VICTOR ON SLACK DAY AT SPA

Overnight Events Make Up Racing Program—Wistful Wins with Top Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Overnight events made up the racing program this afternoon at the Saratoga course. As one facetious turf fan remarked, "Being Friday there was no stake today," but the lack of special features did not detract from the sport or the attendance. The influx of weekend visitors has started and the prospects are that the final Saturday of the meeting will see a banner crowd.

A mile and a quarter handicap for three-year-olds and upwards was the feature of the program. The withdrawal of Cliff Field left only the two imported horses, Frizzle and Killanna, and A. Garson's Half Rock in the field. The Oneck Stable entry, at 3 to 5, was the first choice over the other pair.

Frizzle broke in front and kept in the lead during the entire race, winning by two lengths to spare. The outstanding feature of the event, however, was not so much the victory of Frizzle as it was the struggle between Half Rock and Killanna for the place. Half Rock had given the winner a good fight in the early part of the contest, but could not hold the fast pace and slipped behind.

As the Rock Sand colt began to falter Killanna raced up alongside of him, but J. McTaggart, his jockey, went to the whip and Half Rock responded gamely, and the two came on stride by stride from the sixteenth pole to the judges' stand. Not until the numbers showed that the Bradley mare had taken the second money by a short head did spectators know which horse had won.

With Water Belle scratched in the opening event, which was for maiden three-year-olds and upward, those speculatively inclined attached themselves to the imported Xylon so ardently that the Wood colt closed an overwhelming favorite at 1 to 6.

But the public, which had placed its faith in the favorite, was doomed to disappointment, as the first choice was left flat footed at the post and the field was twenty-five lengths ahead of him before he got started. The race went to Fellowship, an outsider from the stable of John E. Madden. May Bird set the pace to the turn with the bunch hanging at the filly's heels.

Suddenly coming from nowhere the winner burst out from the field and stirred the crowd by shooting far ahead. Every stride the gelding took brought him nearer the finish and further from the other contestants, until when he flashed past the official's box he was ten lengths to the good.

James Butler's filly Wistful won the two-year-old handicap carrying the top weight of 115 pounds. The event was run in place of the usual steeplechase. The race was between the winner and R. T. Wilson's colt, Straight Forward, both offsprings of the great Star Shoot, who has sired so many young winners this season.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, purse $500; six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

Fellowship, J. E. Madden's br. g., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Fayette-Bohemia, 10 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5. (E. Martin).....1[1]

The Brook, (imp.,) H. W. Sage's b. g., 3, 110, 20 to 1, 6 to 1, 5 to 2. (G. Byrne).....2[½]

Meditation, H. Hewitt's b. c., 3, 110, 15 to 1, 5 to 2, even. (J. Butwell).....3[½]

May Bird, (imp.,) Gibraltar, Xylon, (Imp.,) Clock, (imp.,) Tantivy, Bar Frost also ran.

Water Belle scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:00.

Wistful, J. Butler's ch. f., 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Witfull, 2 to 1, 1 to 2, out. (T. Davies).....1[1]

Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson's b. c., 114, 8 to 5, 2 to 5, out. (J. McTaggart).....2[2]

Top o' the Wave, Beverwyck Stable's ch. c., 102, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, out. (A. Schuttinger).....3[3]

Buford also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings, three-year-olds and upward, selling, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:42 4-5.

Virile, S. Stajer's ch. g., 6 years, 122 pounds, by Stalwart-Cherubim, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, 1 to 8. (T. McTaggart).....1[½]

Jesse Jr., A. W. Hedrick's b. g., 4, 111, 9 to 2, 6 to 5, 1 to 2. (H. Phillips).....2[1]

Brizz, J. F. Schorr's b. g., 3, 105, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 5. (F. Fuerst).....3[4]

Bigtodo, Virginia W., and Peacock also ran.

Royal Meteor, Raconteuse, Brave, Edna Kenna and Republican scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, with $800 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:10 4-5.

Frizzle, (imp.,) Oneck Stable's ch. h., 5 years, 126 pounds, by Bunou-Frizette, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, and out. (T. Davies).....1[1]

Killanna, (imp.,) E. R. Bradley's br. m., 5, 110, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 2, and out. (K. Lapelle).....2[2]

Half Rock, A. Garson's ch. c., 4, 116, 4 to 1, 7 to 10, and out. (J. McTaggart).....3[3]

Cliff Field scratched. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting, selling, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:43 1-5.

Miss Frankie, W. Walsh's b. f., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Marathon-Ethel Carr, 3 to 1, even, 1 to 2. (F. Murphy).....1[½]

Star Gift, Palace Stable's blk. m., aged, 103, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, even. (L. Lyke).....2[2]

Jacklet, F. C. Frisbie's g. g., 4, 106, 4 to 1, 3 to 2, 7 to 10. (J. McTaggart).....3[1]

Golden Gate, Edna Kenna, Brave, Royal Meteor, Maifou, Raconteuse, Good Counsel also ran. Virile, Trovato, Nigel, Republican, Bigtodo, Doctor Gremer scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than one race, purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

Star Pinch, Gumart Stable's ch. c., 108 pounds, by Star Shoot-Unterock, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (J. McTaggart).....1[5]

Buckboard, Capt. E. B. Cassatt's b. c., 109, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (G. Byrne).....2[2]

Dock Mate, A. Belmont's br. c., 109, 30 to 1, 10 to 1, 5 to 1, (J. P. Ryan).....3[3]

Sortie, Acabado, Mononoy, Golden Fox, (imp.,) Sandstone II., (imp.,) also ran. Jack Mount, (imp.,) Woodrap, Flare, Fulaski, Gianagnity, (imp.,) scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Far Away, 104 pounds; Dr. Gremer, 100; Yankee Notions, 113; Superintendent, 116; Cash on Delivery, 106; Cheruse, 110; My Dinnie, 108; Jacquetta, 105; Gibraltar, 97; Peaceful Star, 104; Ash Can, 108; Salon, 111; Naushon, 115; Ojala, 105; Woodfair, 108; Brumley, 108; Pharaoh, 111; Rochester, 110, and True as Steel, 113.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Pebeto, 162 pounds; Martian, 135; Bill Dudley, 144, and Racebrook, 133.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; The Hopeful; purse $17,500; six furlongs. Omar Khayyam, 110 pounds; Sedan, 110; Star Master, 110; Bellringer, 110; Vivid, 107; Rickety, 110; Camp Fire, 130; The Knocker, 107; Beaverkill, 107; Queen of the Water, 107; Achilles, 107; Meteorite, 107, and Julialion, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Saratoga Cup; $2,000 added; one and three-fourths miles. The Finn, 126 pounds; Friar Rock, 113, and Roamer, 127.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap, selling; one mile. Jesse, Jr., 100 pounds; G. M. Miller, 112; Soldier, 103, and Alberta True, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Sanscrit, (imp.,) 107 pounds; County Court, 111; Storm Nymph, (imp.,) 110; Flare, 107; Tootsie, 111; Idolite, 107; Aimee T., 110; Stalwart Van, 111; Bird Lore, 101; Bingen, 111, and Moonlighter, (imp.,) 107.

Weather clear, track heavy.

Girl Swimmer Sets Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Miss "Babe" Wright, a San Francisco girl, swam across the Golden Gate in 31 minutes 34 4-5 seconds today, setting an official Pacific Athletic Association record for women for the event. The best previous record was made by Miss Nell Schmidt of Alameda, who made it in 44:11:1.

ESPERANZA FOOLS RACING PROPHETS

Breaks Spell of Winning Favorites by Beating Joan in Grand Circuit Meet.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—The closing program of the Grand Circuit race meeting at North Randall today furnished one of the biggest surprises of the meeting when Billy Durfee placed Esperanza, a rank outsider, first in the 2:06 trot, winning the third and fourth heats after Joan, the favorite, had taken the opening mile and Director Todd the second.

In the other events the favorites had fairly easy going. The pacing division of the Champion Stallion Stakes proved easy for Peter Look. He won first money in straight heats and never was in danger of defeat.

Ed Geers drove his first winning race of the meeting when with Napoleon Direct he took the free-for-all pacing feature. Napoleon Direct headed Single G. and Hal Boy in three straight heats, but was compelled to step fast, going one last quarter in 27¾.

Allie Watts, slight favorite over Binville, in the first section of the 2:13 trot, disposed of her field in straight heats, while in the second division Pittsburg was victorious. Although Pittsburg made a bad break in the final mile, which was won by Ben McGregor, he proved himself the class of the field as long as he stayed on a trot, and won first money by taking the two opening heats.

Ben White drove Lee Axworthy an exhibition mile, but only equaled his record of 2:00¼ instead of beating it. The summaries:

STALLION STAKES, PACING.

For three-year-olds. Value $1,745.

Peter Look, b. c., by Peter The Great, (Traynor)	1	1	1
Edward P., b. c., (McDonald)	2	3	3
Miss Jennie Castle, b. f., (Nuckols)	Dis.		

Time—2:12, 2:10¼.

FREE FOR ALL, PACING.

Purse, $1,200.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., by Walter Direct, (Geers)	1	1	1
Hal Boy, b. g., (McMahon)	2	3	3
Single G, b. h., (Cox)	3	2	2

Time—2:01¾; 2:04¾; 2:00¼.

2:06 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse, $1,200.

Esperanza, b. m., by Carlokin, (Durfee)	3	2	1
Director Todd br. h., by Todd, (Cox)	2	1	2
Joan, b. m., by Directum Spier, (McDevitt)	1	3	4
Mrrchful, b. m., (Murphy)	4	4	3 ro
Grand Chimes, b. h., (Edman)	5	5	dr.

Time—2:08¼, 2:07¾, 2:08¾, 2:10.

2:13 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,200, (First Division.)

Allie Watts, ch. m., by General Watts, (Edman)	1	1	1
Binville, blk. h., (Tipling)	2	2	3
Gum Drop, br. g., (Whitehead)	6	3	2
Vanco, b. g., (Murphy)	3	4	6
Jeannette Speed, blk. m., (Cox)	4	5	5
Zonrrect, blk. h., (McDonald)	7	7	4
Tommy Deforest, br. h., (Chandler)	5	6	7

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:08¾.

2:13 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,200, (Second Division.)

Pittsburgh, ch. g., by General Athol, (Murphy)	1	1	3
Ben Gregor, b. h., by Tommy Gregor, (Whitehead)	5	2	1
Polly A., b. m., (Garrison)	8	3	2
Baby Roll, b. m., (Rodney)	3	6	4
Fal, b. g., (Merrifield)	4	5	5
The Toddler, b. h., (Stinson)	6	4	6

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:09¾.

WOLGAST SOUNDLY BEATEN.

Crowd Hisses Former Champion In Tame Bout with Callahan.

Ad Wolgast, the tough little Cadillac boxer, who once held the lightweight title, showed only flashes of his former greatness in a ten-round bout with Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn at Washington Park last night. The Williamsburg boy did nearly all the boxing, while the Michigan lad was content to cover up and stay the limit. Callahan won handily on points, but the bout was such a hugging match that the crowd hissed and jeered the boxers at the end.

There was only one thrilling moment in the bout. This came in the ninth round, when the persistent Callahan bored through the former champion's defense and planted a stinging right to Wolgast's jaw. The Cadillac fighter staggered backward and the ropes saved him from toppling over.

Callahan had to waste an abundance of good energy in trying to smash his way through Wolgast's guard. The Michigan boxer didn't try to fight. Not once did he take the aggressive. He was content to hide behind his crouch and cover up with both arms. His one object was not to box, but simply to stay the limit by exerting as little energy as possible. Callahan stuck doggedly to his hopeless task. He ripped through Wolgast's guard at times and rocked the ex-champion's head with right and left jabs.

Wolgast put up a monotonous, dull exhibition, and only scored with wicked uppercuts when the boys were in close quarters. The constant hugging became a bore to the crowd, and the boxing fans in the bleachers repeatedly hooted the former champion's dilatory tactics.

Wolgast lacks the snap and dash which at one time made him a ring terror. What little talent he has left now he uses merely to play a defensive game. This line of campaign, aided by his experience and ring generalship, saved him from a severe beating.

Wolgast is still as game as a thoroughbred. He took all that Callahan had to give him without a whimper, and suffered a severe chopping about the head in his futile efforts to put over a hard, swinging blow. Wolgast was not down to his best weight, scaling 138½ pounds, while Callahan was trim and fit at 132¼ pounds.

MORRIS-MORAN BOUT OFF.

Tulsa, Okla., Authorities Ordered to Prohibit Fight.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 25.—Attorney General Freeling today issued instructions to the Sheriff, County Attorney, and Mayor of Tulsa not to allow the Morris-Moran fight scheduled for Labor Day to take place. According to the Attorney General the staging of the fight would be in direct violation of State laws.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Tommy Houck vs. Billy De Foe; Hughie Burke vs. Abe Goldstein. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Frankie Diemeyer vs. Shamus O'Brien; Chick Simler vs. Larry Hanson. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions, also.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Joe McCluskey vs. Peter Jackson. Ten rounds.

English and Hotchkiss in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 25.—The semi-finals of the annual mid-Summer invitation golf tournament were played at the Bethlehem Country Club here today. F. K. English, New Haven, beat C. C. Highley, Plymouth, Mass., 1 up, and H. B. Hotchkiss, New Haven, beat W. M. Smith, Norfolk, Va., 3 and 2.

ANOTHER BLUE FOR HANLEY'S TWILIGHT

Mrs. Hanley in Saddle Defeats Miss Webb, Riding Radiant, at Newport Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—The ladies' saddle class was the feature on the second day of the annual Newport Horse Show, which attracted a large number of socially prominent spectators here today. The event was won by Mrs. Walter H. Hanley of Providence, riding Twilight. Miss Edith Webb of New York City took second place with Radiant, owned by W. H. Rhodes of Tenafly, N. J. Gossip, owned by John A. Hartford of New York City, took third place.

The Hanley horses took four blue ribbons in all today and two reds. Twilight and Lansdowne, repeated their performances of the day before, when they also took first place.

One of the most popular events of the day was the four-in-hand exhibition. Applause greeted the two entries as they drove into the ring, presenting a really striking picture of elegance and skillful reinsmanship. The Gotham Stables of Newport took the blue and Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester of Cohasset, Mass., won the red.

Nala, one of the best known stallions in the horse show world, owned by J. W. Harriman of Housatonic, Mass., took the blue in the gig horse event. Strauss and Hexter of New York City took second with Admiration. Park and road hacks was another popular class, W. H. Rhodes taking the blue with Radiant. Denis A. Upson of Washington was second with Sir Braxton. Ogden Mills took second prize in the class for pairs, which was judged by Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the Gotham Stables of Newport winning the blue.

Mr. Upson won with Sir Braxton in the class for horses carrying up to two hundred, Charles S. Jones of Washington taking second. The two leading awards for ponies in harness went to Willisbrook Farm of Malvern, Penn., and third place to Louis K. Liggett of Chestnut Hill, Penn.

Today was ladies' day, and among those who attended were Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. F. S. Grand Hauteville, Mrs. Walter K. Sturges, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Mrs. F. S. Reynolds Pitt, Mrs. Lawrence Gillespie, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Rose A. Grosvenor, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, and Mrs. William Watts Sherman. The program was in charge of Henry E. Eldridge and Prescott Lawrence.

The summary:

Ponies, 12.2 hands and under.—Won by Singers Midgets br. s. Billy; Singers Midgets br. s. Cream Puff, second; Singers Midgets bl. s. Moore, third; Singers Midgets br. s. Peter, fourth.

Pairs, 15.2 hands and over; Local Class, open to residents of county.—Won by Gotham Stable's ch. g. Glory and b. m. Actress. Hunters, carrying up to 200 pounds.—Won by Dr. T. G. Ashton's b. m. Dell; W. H. Hanley's blk. g. Ironsides, second; P. A. Clark's br. m. Balina, third.

Saddle Horses, carrying up to 200 pounds.—Won by D. A. Upson's c. g. Sir Braxton; Charles H. Jones's b. g. Heart Holder, second; G. G. Roehlig's br. g. Wanderer, third; Dr. T. G. Ashton's b. m. Dell, fourth.

Horses, 15.2 hands and under, in harness.—Won by Dr. S. Moore's br. h. Aventine; Gotham Stable's blk. m. Trowbridge Queen, second; Strauss & Hexter's b. m. Admiration, third; Mrs. J. S. Sylvester's br. g. Exclusive, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, over 12.2 hands and not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity; Willisbrook Farm's b. g. Model Fire, second; L. K. Liggett's br. s. Dilhampton, third.

Saddle Horses, carrying up to 160 pounds.—Won by W. H. Hanley's b. g., Twilight; W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant, second; John A. Hartford's b. m. Gossip, third; F. G. Roehlig's ch. g. Minstrel, fourth.

Four-in-Hands.—Won by Gotham Stable; Mrs. J. S. Sylvester's team, second.

Best Pair of Hunters.—Won by W. H. Hanley's br. g. Lansdown and blk. g. Ironsides; P. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine and br. m. Balina, second.

Gig Horses.—J. W. Harriman's b. s. Nala; Strauss & Hexter's b. m. Admiration, second; J. S. Sylvester's br. g. Hinsdale, third; Frank Donovan's b. g. Ardmore, fourth.

Pairs of Ponies Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity and b. m. Belle Meltemere; Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Shinfield Antelope and b. m. Antipon, second.

Park and Road Hacks, judged as park hacks.—Won by W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant; D. A. Upson's c. g. Sir Braxton, second; F. G. Roehlig's ch. g. Minstrel, third; Charles H. Jones's blk. g. Heart Holder, fourth.

Jumpers, open to all.—Won by W. H. Hanley's br. g. Lansdown; W. H. Hanley's ch. g. Herd, second; W. H. Hanley's blk. g. Ironsides, third; P. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine, fourth.

VETERAN ANGLER IS VICTOR.

Julius M. Ranney, 73 Years Old, Takes Event at Newark.

Several surprises developed yesterday in the ninth International Fly and Bait Casting Tournament at Weequahic Park Lake in Newark. Two of the scheduled events and one postponed from Thursday's competition were decided. This latter event was won by Call J. McCarthy of Chicago Fly Casting Club, who, with C. G. Chatt, a clubmate, tied for first honors at 116 feet. On the cast-off McCarthy cast 120¼ feet to Chatt's 117. H. W. Hawes, the veteran, finished in third position with a cast of 112 feet.

The one-half ounce accuracy bait, miss and out competition furnished the surprise of the day. This contest was of the elimination variety, and in the first round William Stanley, Illinois Casting Club, and Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, both rated as among the strongest competitors in the tournament, were forced out. Julius M. Ranney, Illinois Casting Club, a veteran of 73 years, was returned the winner, and was congratulated by every caster present on his victory. His target was eighty feet distant. The summary:

One-half Ounce Accuracy Bait, miss and out.—Won by Julius M. Ranney, Illinois Casting Club; Fohn S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, second; C. M. Hartnet, Illinois Casting Club, third.

One-half Ounce Accuracy Bait.—Won by Call J. McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, 109.3; C. G. Chatt, Illinois Casting Club, 99.2, second; William Stanley, Illinois Casting Club, 99.1, third.

Fishermen's Accuracy Bait at Unknown Distances.—Won by C. M. Hartnett, Chicago Fly Casting Club, 8 perfects out of 10; W. J. Jamison, Chicago Fly Casting Club; E. M. Town, Chicago Fly Casting Club, and Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, tied for second with 4 perfects out of 10. On the cast-off Jamison got 2 perfects out of 5; Town got 1 perfect out of 5, and Darling failed to score a perfect.

Misses Prescott and Haydell Win.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 25.—In the doubles finals in the ladies' tennis tournament, continued today at the Point Judith Country Club, Miss Marguerite Prescott and Miss Dorothy Haydell defeated Miss Helen Ostby and Mrs. Squibb.

Facsimile of a Contemporary Silhouette of Theodosia Burr, Daughter of Aaron Burr

THE MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE

By EMERSON HOUGH

The amazing fact that a woman's will has, at critical times in the history of all nations, changed the course of events, and guided the destiny of great empires is one of the most interesting details of history. The memoirs of European Courts are full of it. Many times the love of a statesman, or a king, for a woman, has brought on war. Our own country is no exception to this, and in this new romance

EMERSON HOUGH

has taken advantage of one of these episodes in the history of the United States to make a novel as strong, as real, as vivid in many ways as Dumas and Cooper. The period in which the romance is laid is during the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase and of Aaron Burr's Rebellion, when England and Spain, assisted by Burr, were conspiring. The hero of this

STORY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPLORATION

is Meriwether Lewis, who, with Clark, is commissioned by Jefferson to go across the pathless forests to the Pacific coast. And Burr's daughter, Theodosia, loving Lewis, is persuaded by her father to try to prevent his departure on the terrible journey, fearing that he will never return. The story of her endeavors, of her fascination, of Lewis' love for her, of the methods she used to try to prevent the start of the expedition, of Jefferson's confidence in Lewis, and the final denouement, the happiness, the tragedy, and the noble characters of Lewis and Theodosia—make a novel which, true in its facts, is a fascinating story of

THE ROMANCE OF A VERY GALLANT GENTLEMAN

Of all of Emerson Hough's great historical novels, so successful in appealing to the American public, none has such an extraordinary combination of love story and high adventure, none is a better example of this great story teller's ability. The descriptions of the struggles of the little band under Lewis and Clark up the great rivers, across the Rockies, and down to the Pacific, where no white man had ever been before, make

THE MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE

a well named novel. There never was a more magnificent enterprise nor yet a more romantic setting for the weaving of love and the spirit of youth, to say nothing of the almost irresistible power of woman over man, whether that man be a great explorer, a king, or a soldier. A fine story with real history. You will find here much that will picture what our country once was, and what men and women always are.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK, To Be Had at All Booksellers at $1.35 Net or From the Publishers at 35 West 32d Street, New York

TELLS HOW POLICE WOULD BAR ENEMY

Commissioner Woods Reports on Preparedness Measures Taken in Last Six Months.

WOULD AID ARMY AND NAVY

Water Supply, Avenues of Communication, Clothing, and Food Provided For by Department's Plans.

Police Commissioner Woods in his report sent yesterday to Mayor Mitchel told of the far-reaching results obtained by the police in the last six months in perfecting a system of co-operation with the army and navy, under which New York would be able to put up a defense against an enemy. He discussed this subject under the title of "Preparedness" and he said that the Department was now reaping the results of the plan begun in 1914 to make the police a protecting force as well as a policing force for the city. Not only had the men taken to the preparedness work with enthusiasm, but they had found time, also, he said, to do such effective police work that crime in New York was on the decrease.

"In the year just closing, the department is able to see results in its work of police preparedness, first undertaken late in 1914," said the Commissioner. "Along lines laid down by a committee of Inspectors appointed by the Commissioner, a general working plan has been prepared by which the department will be able to meet and cope with any great emergency. Officers and men have been instructed in both the theory and practice of all its details to the end that the force today is prepared to offer organized protection to the lives and property of citizens, in case the city is visited by any great calamity. This plan, for instance, enables the force to give full and complete co-operation to other departments in fighting a great conflagration; to mobilize quietly and quickly in case of any trouble; to establish relief stations by districts; to feed and house refugees; to aid the sick and needy; to safeguard the public health; to re-establish lines of communication, if broken, and to maintain a system of communication independent of any existing system; to protect the city's water supply; to commandeer food and clothing supplies, and vehicles for transportation; to construct and maintain sanitary camps; to render effective co-operation to the army and navy; and to offer protection, up to its maximum strength and efficiency, to the public against armed invasion.

"In order to bring these results about, officers and members of the force have received instruction, by means of schools, lectures, and drills, from officers of the army and navy and civilians, both professional and business men, recognized as authorities in the various activities concerned. Probably one of the most ambitious efforts in this study and instruction was the mastering of the details of the Commissary and Subsistence Department, as used in the army. But whatever the subject, both officers and men have taken up their work with an enthusiasm and spirit that has resulted in marked success. To accomplish the work, members of the force are classified in trades with which they were familiar before coming on the force, as motormen, chauffeurs, cooks, butchers, pilots, plumbers, carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians, surveyors stenographers, telegraphers, and linemen.

"A police code has been prepared and a complete set of blank orders covering every situation that might arise in about every conceivable emergency, has been printed and filed for ready access to expedite the execution of the preparedness plans."

The report showed that in the first quarter of the year murder, crimes of violence, burglary and other major crimes had decreased. Because of this the number of arrests dropped also. The report showed that the work done by the police to prevent street accidents was beginning to show results. Fewer persons were killed or injured in the streets of the city by vehicular traffic in the first quarter of this year than in the first quarter of 1915.

The decrease in the number of street accidents was due largely, it was said, to the education of those on foot and the drivers as to the proper way of using the streets, backed by wise preventative regulations.

According to the report the number of serious crimes reported to the Detective Bureau in the first half of the present year dropped to 24,267, from 31,759 for the first half of 1915. Crimes of violence dropped from 2,636 to 2,277, and while there were 116 murders in the city in the first half of 1915 there were only 94 this year. The figures showed that burglaries and other major crimes dropped from 11,081 to 9,576 in six months. The Commissioner said he was gratified because this decrease in evildoing was shown even in the records of misdemeanor cases. In the first half of 1915 55,599 persons were arrested for misdemeanors, while in the first six months of this year there were only 48,681 misdemeanor arrests.

The number of persons summoned to court to answer complaints, however, jumped from 28,473 for the first half of last year to 38,127.

In noting the gradual increase in the number of convictions Commissioner Woods asserted that it was most gratifying because it demonstrated that the Police Department and the courts and the prosecuting officers were working together. As proof of this he said that the number of convictions had increased from 17.52 per cent. to 74.56 in 1914. The percentage for the first half of 1915 was 78.02, and this has now reached 81.57 in the first half of this year.

"By comparing figures of the 1915 report with figures for the first six months of the present year, it is more apparent than ever that the organized police effort made to reduce the number of street accidents is beginning to bear results," said the Commissioner. "The total number of accidents this year was 10,018 as compared with 10,779 in the first half of 1915. The most gratifying feature of the report, however, has been the reduction in the number of deaths resulting from accidents, which was reduced from 303 during the first half of 1915 to 231 during the first half of this year."

Motor vehicles took the most victims, and, while fifty-two died in motor truck accidents, sixty-three were killed by automobiles, a decrease in the number of persons killed by this class of vehicle. In the first half of 1915 the street cars killed forty, and in the same period in 1916 they killed only twenty-five. All told, there were nineteen kinds of street accidents reported, and these included every class of injury from those struck by falling objects to those injured by dog bites. Comparing the two first-year periods, there were 5,050 injured by vehicles in 1915 and 5,038 in 1916. The total street accidents in the twelve months covered by the report was 22,540, in which 659 persons were killed and 23,321 injured.

There were 290 children killed, or 44 per cent. of all deaths, and 7,886 children injured.

In connection with street accidents, it was noted that in 1915 the Traffic Division arrested or summoned to court 22,983 persons for violation of the regulations. All of these persons were convicted and paid $223,618 in fines. The motor cycle squad arrested and summoned to court for infraction of ordinances 13,319 operators of vehicles, of whom 13,119 were convicted and paid fines aggregating $193,681. Police work, safety zones at car stops, and safety aisles did much, the report said, to keep down street accidents. In addition the children were kept out of danger by setting aside sixty streets in which they could play in certain hours of the day.

WILL APPEAL IN AUDIT CASE.

Woodbury Wants Review of San Francisco Fair Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—An appeal will be taken from the order of Justice Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck granting a writ of mandamus directing State Controller Eugene M. Travis to audit all of the expenses of the New York State Panama Pacific Exposition Commission and to bring suit for the recovery of all State money alleged to have been expended unlawfully in trips to and from the San Francisco Fair. Until he reads the opinion of Justice Hasbrouck, Attorney General Egbert E. Woodbury cannot tell just what his procedure will be. He said, however, that an appeal would be taken by him to have definitely determined questions of law involved. He said it must be settled who was empowered to expend money on commissions such as this, as well as on legislative committees, and he added that a person would be afraid to serve on a commission or legislative committee unless he had assurances that his expenses would be audited. As soon as possible after Justice Hasbrouck's opinion is digested, the Attorney General's office will prepare the appeal.

Governor Whitman was in his office today for the first time since last week. He declined to express himself on Justice Hasbrouck's decision.

"I have no fault to find with the opinion of Justice Hasbrouck," said Controller Travis today. "I stand ready and willing to perform my duties under the law, as I have at all times during the past. However, the Attorney General is the legal adviser of the State, and my official counsel, and I cannot, with propriety, say what will be done until he has had an opportunity to examine the opinion and to advise me respecting it."

FAVOR TARIFF COMMISSION.

Nine-tenths of New York's Business Men Said to Approve the Project.

Representatives of business organizations in this city interviewed yesterday were a unit in demanding that the original Rainey Tariff Commission bill be re-incorporated in the General Revenue measure, and enacted by Congress without delay. It was asserted that 90 per cent. of the business interests of New York favored a non-partisan commission to revise the tariff along scientific lines. The cutting down of the salaries of the proposed commissioners from $12,000 to $7,500, with the other changes designed to curtail the powers or diminish the influence of the commission, were deprecated.

Welding Ring, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, said the chamber had been in favor of a permanent tariff commission for many years. He thought a failure by Congress to provide an adequate commission at this session would be a serious blow at "commercial preparedness."

Frank L. Devine, assistant to Secretary Mead of the Merchants' Association of New York, said the association was committed to a scientific, non-partisan tariff commission.

"There's no mistaking the sentiment in this town for a tariff commission," said Mr. Devine. "From information in my possession I would say that easily 90 per cent. of the business men of New York City want a commission to work along the lines of scientific revision. Good salaries should be provided so as to attract the best men. The commission should be provided for at this session without fail."

At the offices of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, Assistant Secretary William McConnell said the board long had been an advocate of the tariff commission idea, and by formal resolutions had asked Congress to provide such a body. Mr. McConnell said the Board of Trade and Transportation wanted action at this session of Congress.

The only organized opposition to a permanent tariff commission found came from the American Protective Tariff League, of which Wilbur F. Wakeman is Treasurer and General Secretary. Mr. Wakeman said:

"Reports that the league is trying to defeat the passage of the Tariff Commission bill in Congress are untrue. At the same time we are opposed to the proposal. Government by commission is already costing this country huge sums annually. Personally, I would abolish all commissions. The league belongs to the minority party. Consequently we have seen no reason for wasting our money in a useless struggle with the Democratic majority in Congress."

Mr. Wakeman added that the country already had a Constitutional tariff revision commission in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

ACCOUNTING IN LEE ESTATE.

Value of Property Not Shown in Report Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—T. Fred Lee of 21 Greenridge Avenue filed today with Surrogate Sawyer his accounting as executor of the estate of his wife, Mrs. Georgia Crossman Mills Lee. The estate, according to the report filed today, includes only the income from the estate of her father, George W. Crossman, and money at hand, the total amount being $37,667.10. Of that sum Mr. Lee has spent $17,854.03, leaving a balance of $20,613.07.

Because the report does not relate to the estate left by Mr. Crossman, and because the income tax on the estate of the "poor little rich boy" has not been paid as yet, these figures do not represent the value of the estate. The income was willed to Mrs. Lee by her father, and with it went the power of distribution. All except $50,000 left to Mr. Lee went to the boy, William Crossman Mills Lee, and an estimate of more than $1,500,000 is placed on it.

BLAME STATE LAW FOR HIGH MILK COST

Distributers Say Anti-Trust Act Prevents Co-operation with Farmers.

WILLING TO SHOW BOOKS

Legislative Committee Says Only 25 Per Cent. of the Producers Are Losing Money.

The Legislative Committee, headed by State Senator Charles W. Wicks of Utica, which is investigating the cause of the low prices paid to the milk producer and the high price paid by the consumer, laid the foundation at a hearing at the City Hall yesterday for future hearings by obtaining permission from the milk-distributing companies of this city to have their books examined by accountants. The committee will not return to this city to take testimony until November.

Senator Wicks said at the opening of the hearing that the inquiries by the committee in up-State counties showed that the farmers and dairymen, known as the milk-producers, were being ruined by the increasing cost of producing milk at the present prices. Representatives of milk-distributing concerns in this city were permitted to make statements, but witnesses were not called.

H. N. Hallock, Vice President of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, said that the repeal or modification of the Donnelly anti-trust law was the first step necessary for the solution of the milk problem. He said that waste and unnecessary cost might be eliminated by closer co-operation and the establishment of a community of interests between the milk producers and the milk distributers, but that this was forbidden by the Donnelly law.

"We have been called a trust," said he, "but as a matter of fact we have not any connection with any other institution and are dependent solely on our own resources. Under the existing law, I cannot suggest any better way of handling milk than that followed at present."

Mr. Hallock was asked if the increase of price of one cent a quart would give the producers an increase of one cent a quart per forty quart can. Mr. Hallock said that could not answer the question off-hand. He said that the expense to the distributing companies of putting up the milk in bottles and delivering it that way was not generally appreciated, and that the item of breakage of bottles was a heavy one.

"The consumer will pay a deposit on a soda water bottle," he said, "but if a deposit were asked on milk bottles he would want to shoot us."

Irwin G. Jennings, Secretary of the Clover Farms Company, Inc., said the farmer often got more money than the milk was worth and that the principal remedy was to make the farmer efficient. He wants the Legislative Committee to get valuable information and lay the foundation for reforms by a study of the methods employed by a large proportion of the farmers in the milk business.

Charles H. C. Beakes, President of the Beakes Dairy Company, said that an increase in the price of milk would not benefit the farmers in this State unless milk-producing for New York City were made a monopoly for the New York State farmer, because a rise in the price would cause milk companies all over the East to send their product to New York City.

Senator Wicks said that he would not undertake in the middle of his investigation to say that the milk distributers were at fault, but he asserted that, unless the milk producers and milk distributers co-operated with the committee to find a way of bettering conditions, they would be killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

"There is no doubt of the seriousness of condition up the State," said Senator Wicks. "The dairymen are not getting enough for their product. They are receiving 2½ to 3½ cents a quart and they want 4½ cents. Twenty-five of the dairymen are losing out absolutely. They lack the money to take proper care of their farms. Their fences are gone and their buildings are failing to ruin, because they cannot put the money aside for upkeep. Another 25 per cent. are just about breaking even. Another 25 per cent., who have wives and sons and daughters to employ in the business, are making a little. The last 25 per cent. are making money by raising blooded cattle and selling it for good prices, while selling milk as a by-product.

"Now, our hearing today is in the nature of an experience meeting. We want the co-operation of the milk dealers and we want to approach them in a spirit of fairness. We are not trying to have any one indicted or to get any one's scalp. All we want is to correct this evil. We have the dairymen's side. Now we want the other side. The meeting is just to start the ball rolling."

Residents of a large section of the Bronx, especially that of West Farms and vicinity, were greatly inconvenienced yesterday by the drivers of the Borden Condensed Milk Company not making their early deliveries. In a number of cases milk reached patrons late in the afternoon instead of in the morning. At the distributing station for this district, 448 East 180th Street, it was said last night that the milk failed to arrive from the country at its regular time. The drivers, instead of starting on their routes at about 4 A. M., were unable to leave the depot until between 11 A. M. and noon. It is expected, however, that deliveries will be made as usual this morning.

LISTS FOREIGN SECURITIES.

German Federal Council Orders Taking of General Inventory.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Federal Council has issued an order for the taking of a general inventory of foreign securities held by Germans and deposited in Germany or in foreign countries.

Special measures will be taken to make the inventory as accurate as possible, for the guidance of the German authorities, says the Overseas News Agency announcement of the order.

The inventory has been directed with German currency and foreign trade interests in mind, the announcement adds.

Growth

In seven months of 1916 The New York Times published 203,699 lines of Resort advertising, 11,452 lines more than in the first seven months of 1915—a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times, with its average net paid daily and Sunday sale exceeding one-third of a million copies, is read by the greater portion of the army that travels—by more people of means than can be reached through any other New York newspaper.

HEAVY DRY GOODS SALES.

Shipments for Last Week Exceed Those of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods for the current week show a good increase over the same period of last year. The total volume of road sales is continuing to run ahead of the corresponding week of 1915.

"Notwithstanding the splendid future business which has been booked, wholesalers are gratified at the very heavy volume of house sales which have been made throughout the market season. Collections for the week have been above normal. The market on domestic cotton goods is strong, with an upward tendency."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:13|Sun sets..6:40|Moon rises..3:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:54	6:12	12:01	12:00
Governors Island	6:34	6:46	12:36	12:41
Hell Gate	8:40	8:52	2:17	2:22

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 25.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
SS Rance, Bilbao, Aug. 9.
SS Polarine, New Orleans, Aug. 17.
SS St. Dunstan, Bordeaux, July 30.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, Aug. 17.
SS Yarrowdale, La Rochelle, Aug. 11.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, Aug. 19.
SS Sama, Baltimore, Aug. 23.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 22.
SS Honduras, Penascola, Aug. 16.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 22.
SS Stavangeren, Colon, Aug. 12.
SS Vologia, Hartlepool, Aug. 10.
SS Vesta, Beaumont, Aug. 15.
SS Tokio Maru, Victoria, Aug. 2.
SS Santurce, Guanica, Aug. 17.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 19.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 24.
SS Benhather, Gibraltar, July 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Athenstone	Havre	Aug. 11
Horatius	Havana	Aug. 20
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Falx	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

*Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
*New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Lombardia	Tre An'ziata	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 22
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 16

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 23
Stephan	Nuevas	Aug. 13
Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hortitius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Inca, Macoris	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Teodores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voitaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Tampican, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Matina, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stavangeren, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Arg'tina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munista, Matanzas	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Gloughton, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kentucky, at Copenhagen, Aug. 22.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, Aug. 22.
SS Dunachton, at Adelaide, Aug. 24.
SS Pannonia, at London, Aug. 24.
SS Orion, at Barcelona, Aug. 18.
SS Lyngfjord, at Christiania, Aug. 18.
SS Snowdonian, at Marseilles, Aug. 19.
SS Teftwood, at Cherbourg, Aug. 21.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Aug. 23.
SS Patroclus, at Rotterdam, Aug. 23.

Sailed.

SS Amazonia, from Liverpool, Aug. 24.
SS Bolton Castle, from Manila, Aug. 24.
SS Owego, from Rotterdam, Aug. 21.
SS City of Naples, from Shanghai, Aug. 24.
SS Pleiades, from Panama, Aug. 25.
SS Van der Duyn, from Panama, Aug. 24.
SS Zacapa, from Colon, Aug. 25.
SS Bacci, from Preston, Aug. 23.
SS Lisbon, from Bordeaux, Aug. 16.

Passed.

SS City of Manchester, New York for Bombay, passed St. Helena.
SS Housatonic, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 25.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 878 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 27th, afternoon. American Line.
SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 1,160 miles E. at 7 P. M.; due 28th, late, or early 29th. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 115 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 900 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Sabine to New York, was 367 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 123 miles S. of Tampa at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Santiago, Cuban ports to New York, was 80 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, AUG. 25.

SS Krooniand, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 26th, forenoon. American Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Heilig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Transatlantic Mails.

Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm ..... Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Paul ..... Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord ..... Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malay, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Lafayette ..... Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia ..... Aug. 26

Mails for South America.

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire ..... Aug. 26
Fernamtuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Puris ..... Aug. 26

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Aug. 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, July 27; Shanghai, Aug. 1; Yokohama, Aug. 9, and Hongkong, Aug. 10—which arrived per steamer Hanover, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 3, Sydney, Aug. 4, Honolulu, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 28.

OVER LABOR DAY HOLIDAYS
Saturday Dinner to Tuesday After Breakfast.
$11. ROOM AND MEALS
2 Persons in Room $20
Bring the Joy of the Seashore Into Your Everyday Life
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station
WITHIN 30 MINUTES FROM THE HEART OF NEW YORK.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
200 Rooms. 75 Private Baths. Running hot and cold water. Steam heat. Sun Parlor overlooking ocean. Frequent social diversions. Outdoor sports. Dancing.

NEW ENGLAND.
Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.
THE IMPERIAL
Open until October.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
A mountain country of thrilling beauty transformed into a wonderful summer playground. Write for booklet, "The White Mountains of New Hampshire." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 606, N. Y. C.
Motor over Labor Day to Hotel Green, Danbury, Conn. 61 miles from New York. Splendid roads. Beautiful scenery. Restaurant a la carte. Room with bath, $2.00 and up. JOHN HARRIS, Mgr.

NEW YORK.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for Fall and Winter.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
Special Rates for September.
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports, fine bathing beach. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes). Write or phone for terms and reservations.
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone Coney Island 900.

Spend September at Mt. Meenahga House & Cottages.
An isolated estate of 700 acres in a vast mountain domain of rare beauty and healthfulness. Restricted patronage; unusual variety of autumn amusements; auto service from Middletown, Kingston and other points if desired. Address Mt. Meenahga, Ellenville, N. Y., P. O.

The SUR-LA-COTE,
Saugerties, N. Y.
Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road, one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.
PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

SUNSET LODGE Sea Gate, New York Harbor. A few rooms specially desirable for bachelors. Elegant bathing beach. 45 minutes from Battery by private boat. Transient or by the week. Frank P. Williams, Manager. 'Phone 900 Coney Island.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from New York. Frequent electric service Penn. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitos; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillian & Edwards. Telephone 256 Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.
Our house offers superior accommodation for September. Unusually large rooms with six windows overlooking lake and ocean. Fine table board. 302 5th Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

Time, trouble, and expense saved by the insertion of a small furnished room advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

NEW JERSEY.
HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

HOTEL TAKANASSEE
WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
WILL REMAIN OPEN THROUGH ENTIRE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
On the ocean front near the NEW SUMMER CAPITOL
'Phone 1083. Ernest Fribourg, Mgr.

NEW MONMOUTH
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A Modern Seaside Hotel.
FRANK F. SHUTE Mgr.
Branch office of CHANDLER & CO., Brokers.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE COLONIAL
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Near Ocean and Lake.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City
THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The' and souper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS—SWIMMING POOL—SURF BATHING—ORCHESTRA—DANCING.
Capacity 600. Shanstein, Propr.

ATLANTIC CITY
The Traymore
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
BASWHITE, Pres. Phone Mountains A.W. MOTT, Gen. Mgr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"
OSTEND
Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special Sept. rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA.
OPEN TO OCTOBER 1ST
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
The finest mountain resort in the East situated in the midst of 2,500 acres private preserve. Will remain open until October 1st. Elevation 1,000 ft. Capacity 350. Every modern convenience; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, baseball, dancing, etc. Only three hours from N. Y. on Lackawanna R. R.
ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa.

The Coolest Way to Spend Sunday
Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh
Round Trip $1.00
S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M., for NEWBURGH AND ALBANY. Passengers return from Newburgh on Trojan, due at 8:30 P. M.
Also Through Service to Albany and Troy, 6 P. M. & 7 P. M.
Hudson Navigation Company

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River Day Line
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7

COTTON AT 16 CENTS, NEAR RECORD PRICE

Only Twice Since the Civil War Have Rates Been Higher Than In Yesterday's Market.

EXCHANGE RAISES MARGINS

Speculators Required to Put Up $5 a Bale—Reports Tend to Increase Bullish Sentiment.

More than 16 cents a pound, or $80 a bale, was paid for cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday for delivery next year. Earlier options closely approached the 16-cent price. That rate is the highest at which cotton has sold since the civil war in times of normal market, and twice has it been exceeded. In the Sully campaign of 1903-04 prices were carried to a 17-cent basis, only to drop precipitately. In the Patten-Hayne-Scales-Brown corner of 1910 shorts in the August option were squeezed up to 20 cents as the month ran out.

Yesterday's speculation was the most animated of any day of the year, and brokers said the public interest in the market was as great as ever before. There had been days of larger advances in price, but none in which the market advanced so impulsively on general rather than clique speculation.

At one time prices of most of the options were up more than 60 points, or $3 a bale, over Thursday's close. The close showed advances of more than $2.50 a bale to be the rule. There was heavy buying for foreign account, for spinners and for shorts as well as for bullish speculators. Scores of reports from the South had it that planters were inclined to hold out for higher prices.

The 16 cent range compares with a price of 10 cents at which it was aimed to steady the cotton market two years ago when in the first month of the war the Cotton Exchange closed and cotton sold below 7 cents, or $35 a bale. It was then expected the Teutonic markets would be closed. With that expectation realized cotton is now more than 100 per cent. higher. Two years ago also there was formed a $135,000,000 pool to steady the cotton market. Now the market is natural.

Reports of Damage.

Reports from Southern centres said that the picking of the bolls showed the cumulative effect of the use of inferior or scanty fertilizer for two years in succession. Damage from drought was also reported, and the bulls said there would be no late pickings because the soil, having had insufficient moisture last Winter, had not since been replenished. Predictions were made that the Government crop report on Aug. 31 would indicate a crop even less than the scanty 12,000,000 bales, which lately has been an accepted estimate.

Liverpool again furnished a surprise by sending cables which were about 18 to 20 American points higher than due. Spot cotton was 16 points higher at 9.42d for American middling. The local market made more than a full response to cables, and opened at an advance of 23 to 31 points, with trading active and excited.

Bullish enthusiasm was stimulated by the admission of extensive deterioration in the report of The Journal of Commerce on South Carolina. The National Ginners' Association was said to show a decline of about 9 points in condition, which would foreshadow a Government report on Sept. 1 of between 63 and 64. The western belt forecast pointed to continuance of dry weather. Notwithstanding the heavy profit taking on the opening advance, the market absorbed all offerings and moved steadily upward. It was not until the January option had touched 15.95c, with March, May, and July above 16c, that the advance was checked.

Margin Figure Raised.

The Exchange authorities evidently concede that the advance has exceeded all bounds of conservatism, for the management of the Clearing House yesterday decided to exact a margin of $5 a bale from all members, regardless of the size of their commitments. The ordinary margin on commitments of normal proportions is only $3. These extraordinary precautions should put some restraint on operations, although it must be admitted that there is no large public long interest. The South has bought very little cotton. Liverpool and trading interests have been the chief buyers, and, aside from a group of large operators, the average trader of bullish inclinations has taken down his profits from time to time.

Members of the Cotton Exchange decided yesterday by a vote of 58 to 25 to make Saturday, Sept. 2, an extra Exchange holiday.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the movement of cotton into sight for the week was 100,830 bales, against 60,035 last year; for the season, 277,294, against 194,429 last year.

The market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	..	..	..	@ ..	15.05@15.09
Oct	15.28	15.75	15.24	15.62@15.64	15.09@15.10
Dec	15.45	15.89	15.41	15.74@15.76	15.22@15.24
Jan	15.54	15.95	15.45	15.78@15.80	15.27@15.28
Mar	15.64	16.09	15.55	15.93@15.96	15.40@15.41
May	15.73	16.20	15.72	16.08@16.10	15.54@15.55
July	15.85	16.26	15.78	16.13@16.15	15.59@15.61

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 65 points advance; middling at 15.85c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady at 25@75 points higher; New Orleans, 15.19c; Galveston, 15.75c; Savannah, 15.25c; Memphis, 15.25c; Augusta, 15.18c; Houston, 15.50c. New Orleans market closed nervous.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.00	15.52	15.00	15.36@15.37	14.85@14.86
Dec	15.20	15.69	15.19	15.56@15.58	15.09@15.10
Jan	15.35	15.80	15.29	15.63@15.65	15.11@15.12
Mar	15.54	15.90	15.45	15.80@15.81	15.28@15.29
May	15.97	15.97	15.72	15.94@15.96	15.42@15.43

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 16 points higher at 9.42d. Sales, 4,000; receipts, 17,000, including 16,000 American. Closed irregular and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Oct.-Nov	9.08	9.30	9.08	9.26	9.05½
Jan.-Feb	9.00	9.23	9.00	9.18½	8.98
Mar.-April	8.98	9.18	8.97	9.15½	8.96
May-June	8.95	9.19	8.95	9.13½	8.93

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 15.24c; October, 15.29c; January, 15.51c; March, 15.64c; May, 15.78c; July, 15.88c. The market there was due to open today 13½@16½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,815	...	70,662	103,388
New Orleans	1,572	1,718	70,442	119,848
Mobile	923	78	13,564	13,014
Savannah	2,880	2,316	88,755	61,741
Charleston	86	152	21,889	42,635
Wilmington	460	294	27,211	33,314
Norfolk	1,255	593	23,829	29,906

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	892	145	28,515	63,469
Memphis	80	81	45,590	62,913
St. Louis	...	389	...	12,196
Houston	11,698	8,924	81,064	56,820

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	...	2,649	1,500
New Orleans	1,200 to 1,500	1,199	764

Exports yesterday were 200 bales; total thus far for this season, 289,413 bales; total last season, 133,125 bales.

THE SHARK, STUFFED.

Temporary Display at the Museum of Natural History.

"The danger of being attacked by a shark about here is probably less than that of being struck by lightning," says a printed notice at a shark exhibition opened yesterday for public view at the American Museum of Natural History. The star of the collection, however, is a twelve-foot white shark, a maneater, which was captured off Cape Cod some years ago.

The shark exhibition is only temporary. It is staged at one side of the big central hall on the main floor of the Museum and has been arranged to meet the general interest in the subject of sharks which has been caused by the casualties along the coast this year. There are three sharks shown, with two smaller fish known as "shark's attendants" from their habits. One shark is a maneater and the two others shown are the blue shark and the ground shark.

"All sharks which have been captured around here since the beginning of the shark scare have been undoubtedly this common ground shark," says J. T. Nichols of the Museum, Assistant Curator of Recent Fishes, who is staging the special shark exhibit.

The maneater shown is a small one of its kind, twelve feet long, dark on the upper part of the body and white underneath, with a round snub nose and not at all ferocious in appearance. It is classified as the most dangerous of all the sharks and sometimes reaches a length of from thirty to forty feet. It is rare even in the tropical waters, which are its natural habitat, and has only once been captured near New York. A 7½-foot specimen was caught off South Amboy July 14, 1916.

The tropical blue shark, which the Museum exhibits, is a beautiful fish in color and line, and is sometimes plentiful at this latitude along the edge of the Gulf Stream, the Museum description of it says, but it rarely straggles in shore. The blue sharks, eight and nine feet long, gather around the whale fishing ships at sea and feed on the flesh of the whale as it is cut up.

The smaller fish in the exhibition are the pilot and the sucking fish. The former, either singly or in schools, has a habit of accompanying the blue shark swimming close alongside its dorsal fin and hurrying back as if afraid when it has darted away for a moment in search of food. The sucking fishes are peculiar small flattened fish which cling to large sharks by means of a remarkable sucking disk on the tops of their heads. They are carried along by the larger animal without the effort of swimming and feed from the scraps of the food taken by the shark. The one shown is commonly found on ground sharks.

The special exhibit will remain open as long as the public continues to be interested in sharks.

AUSTRIANS FIND TREASURE.

Monastery's Hoard, Hidden in Catacombs, Betrayed to Army.

GENEVA, Aug. 24, (via Paris.)—The Austrians, according to a special dispatch from Innsbrück, have found the famous treasures of the Detchani Monastery, near Cettinje, Montenegro, which the monks had buried upon the approach of the invaders. The accumulations were those of seven centuries, consisting of jewels and old coin of every generation since the thirteenth century, golden vessels, and richly-embroidered vestments. The value of the whole accumulation is estimated at several millions of pounds.

It is said, adds the dispatch, that a peasant betrayed to the Austrians the catacombs where the treasure was secreted.

PROPOSES NEWS PRINT TAX.

Senator Hitchcock's Plan to Check Soaring Prices of Paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, has prepared an amendment to the Revenue bill intended to check the soaring prices of news print paper. He said today he would bring it up in the Senate when certain sections of the bill were reached for debate. Mr. Hitchcock is himself a newspaper publisher.

Under the amendment paper selling at $40 a ton and under would not be taxed. When the price passed $40, a tax of $1 a ton would prevail until $45 a ton was reached, when the tax would increase to $3, and mount gradually, until a tax of $40 a ton would prevail on paper selling for more than $90.

"My proposed amendment is designed not so much to raise revenue," said Mr. Hitchcock, "as to make it unprofitable for paper manufacturers to charge exorbitant prices for news print paper. The price had been very stable for several years, until recently, selling around 2 cents a pound at the mills. There has been an increase in the consumption of paper in the last two years for two reasons—the great increase in newspaper circulation arising from the war, and more recently the increased volume of advertising due to prosperity. The result is that all surplus stocks of paper have practically disappeared.

"The mills are making about 6,500 tons a day and we are importing about 1,200 tons a day from Canada, but this does not meet the demand. The result is that manufacturers whose product is not fully contracted for are taking advantage of the situation to sell paper at exorbitant figures. While the great bulk of news print paper is selling at 2 cents a pound under existing contracts, all new sales are bringing from 4 to 5 cents a pound.

"Many newspapers that are paying $40 a ton for their regular supply are paying $60 a ton for any surplus they need, and any newspaper so unfortunate as to have its contracts expire is being compelled to pay from $80 to $90 a ton for its whole supply, which is ruinous."

WELCOME LAND BANK.

Michigan Farmers Predict Benefits from Rural Credits Law.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 25.—The Federal Farm Loan Board held a meeting in the Capitol today. Representatives of the various agricultural interests testified as to the need of a Federal Land Bank in Michigan, and without exception each witness said that Michigan was one of the few Northern States that would benefit greatly when the rural credits law is in operation.

Approximately 100 farmers from all parts of the State came here for the hearing. The banking interests of Michigan also sent representatives. None of the bankers made any protest against the law.

J. L. Snyder, who for twenty years was President of the Michigan Agricultural College, told the Farm Loan Board that only one-third of the State was actually under cultivation. He pointed out that the industrial centres had developed rapidly through the growth of the automobile business and that the farms had suffered for lack of capital and labor.

C. P. Hull, former Master of the Michigan State Grange, told the board that there was a big demand for long-term loans, and that no State in the Union would benefit more by a Federal Land Bank than Michigan. He suggested that Indiana and Ohio should be incorporated in the Michigan District.

Other witnesses who are familiar with conditions in the northern part of the lower peninsula said that in some instances farmers were compelled to pay a large bonus in addition to the high rates of interest, and cases were cited of $300 loans that had cost $400. In the southern part of the State where the land is improved, rates of interest are lower. Many of the speakers said that Lansing was the ideal situation for the bank.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was quiet and rather heavy during the first half of the day with further liquidation on the part of leading holders, but on the decline there was renewed activity on the buying side and during the last hour the market advanced very sharply and closed with net gains of 3¼ to 5c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.64¾; No. 2 hard, $1.68½; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.77, and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.73¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.54	1.48	1.53½	1.48¼	97½
December	1.55¾	1.50¾	1.55	1.51½	95½
May	1.58	1.53½	1.58	1.54¾	1.00¼

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and prices were influenced by the action of wheat, declining early, but closing very firm, with net gains of 1 to 1¼c. On the whole, underlying sentiment was bullish, owing to continued reports of damage to the new crop and firmness in the cash position. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98¾c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	85½	85¼	86⅝	85¾	73½
December	76	75¼	76¾	74¾	63¼
May	79¼	77⅝	79	78	64½

OATS.

The oats market showed a very steady undertone throughout the day, and toward the close prices were distinctly strong with net gains of ⅞ to 1¼c. The local cash market was firm. No. 3 white quoted at 53½@54c; No. 4 white, 52½ to 53½c; fancy clipped white, 56@57½c, and ordinary clipped white, 54@56c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	47¾	46	47¾	46	36¼
December	50½	49¼	50½	49	38
May	53½	52¼	53⅝	52¼	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was active and strong, with lard at new higher records for the season on general buying, led by some of the strongest interests in the trade. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Saturday 15,000; Kansas City received 2,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Sept.	14.30	14.00	14.22	13.92	8.02
Oct.	14.40	14.05	14.27	13.92	8.17
Ribs—					
Sept.	14.42	14.35	14.37	14.27	8.52
Oct.	14.12	14.00	14.12	14.02	8.62
Pork—					
Sept.	27.45	27.15	27.35	27.10	13.62
Oct.	26.25	26.00	26.05	26.15	13.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The biggest day's trading the cottonseed oil market has ever witnessed occurred yesterday, accompanied by an extraordinary advance of nearly 100 points in some cases, with the close 83 to 81 points net higher, following late reactions, due to heavy profit-taking sales. Sales for the day reached the record total of 66,500 barrels and tenders on August contracts 2,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.80@ ..	9.10
August	..	..	9.40@9.75	9.07
September	9.55	9.20	9.47@9.49	9.10
October	9.82	9.50	9.62@9.63	9.18
November	9.75	9.08	9.58@9.60	8.91
December	9.81	9.11	9.66@9.68	8.90
January	9.88	9.14	9.75@9.76	8.94
February	..	..	9.75@9.90	8.99
March	9.98	9.45	9.90@9.95	9.17

COFFEE.

Some of the excitement which has been experienced recently in the grain and cotton markets extended into coffee, and prices advanced 25 to 28 points. The volume of business was the largest for many weeks, total sales aggregating 108,500 bags. The spot market was inactive and prices were nominally unchanged, although the undertone was distinctly firm. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
August	..	..	9.12@9.13	8.84	
September	9.16	8.88	9.12@9.13	8.84	
October	..	..	9.12@9.13	8.85	
November	..	..	9.12@9.13	8.85	
December	9.17	8.88	9.12@9.13	8.86	
January	..	..	9.16@9.17	8.91	
February	..	..	9.20@9.21	8.95	
March	9.30	9.00	9.25@9.26	8.98	
April	..	..	9.30@9.31	9.03	
May	9.41	9.10	9.35@9.36	9.08	
June	..	..	9.40@9.41	9.13	
July	9.45	9.15	9.45@9.46	9.17	

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was quiet throughout the day, and after opening generally 1 to 8 points lower, prices held within a narrow range, the market closing easy at a net decline of 5 to 9 points, with sales for the day 8,250 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.33@4.35	4.88
September	4.36	4.30	4.33@4.35	4.88
October	4.40	4.38	4.33@4.35	4.42
November	..	..	4.27@4.30	4.34
December	4.20	4.18	4.19@4.21	4.21
January	..	..	3.88@3.90	3.93
February	..	..	3.71@3.73	3.79
March	3.80	3.80	3.74@3.76	3.80
April	..	..	3.76@3.78	3.84
May	3.85	3.85	3.80@3.82	3.88
June	..	..	3.83@3.85	3.90
July	..	..	3.86@3.88	3.93

The market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged. Refiners insist on the basis of 7 to 7.25c for fine granulated. Second hand sugars were available at 6.85 to 6.90. Raw sugar closed with the market dull and without change in any particular. Quotations were nominal at 5.56c for centrifugals, 4.79c for molasses, and 4½c, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,469 packages. Further weakness was shown on nearly all grades of creamery, and prices declined about ½c. At the reduced figures trade is exceedingly quiet. Renovated fairly sustained, while ladles and packing stock are very firm under export demand. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 30½c; higher scoring, 32½@33c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 30½@31½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 28½@30c; thirds, 27½@28c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33½@34c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 31@31½c; good to prime, 29@30c; common to fair, 25@28½c; renovated, extras, 28@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25@26½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27½@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23½@24½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 24@25½c; No. 2, 24½c; lower grades, 22@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,589 cases. The demand for fresh gathered stock has slackened a little today, especially on the higher priced qualities, and market for these is showing an easier tone with offers to shade the prices ½@1c in order to avoid carrying stock over. Good medium and lower qualities are without much change. Much of the stock arriving is selling in range of 24@28c, some very inferior lots ranging downward. Refrigerator eggs have had a free movement, largely of a speculative character, and some long lines have been taken at stiff prices; the market is sustained with considerable confidence at recent quotations. Nearby white eggs are not active and the ordinary qualities move rather slowly at very irregular prices; fancy stock steady. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33@34c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20½@21½c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 29c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 25½@27c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 38@42c; ordinary to good, 32@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 29@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 29@34c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henery browns, 36@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Showers and thunderstorms Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate to fresh e. winds on the coast.

Ga.—Fair in n., showers in s. Sat. Sun., fair; moderate to fresh e. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Rains, except fair in extreme n. w. Sun., fair; moderate and variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light n. w. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Sat. Sun., fair; light, variable winds, mostly w.

La., East and West Texas—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ark. and Okla.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair; moderate temperature.

Mo.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sat.; cooler in n. and w. Sun. fair, with moderate temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat.; cooler in extreme s. w. Sun. fair and continued cool.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair; moderate temperature.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat.; cooler in s. Sun. fair.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or F. & H. in all colors; will pay cash, 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1,301.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits. Fifth floor, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES, coats and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1802.

SATIN.—Open to buy large quantity of all silk satin Duchess. Call with samples, F. J. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 5350.

SUITS.—Will look Saturday, 9 A. M.; all prices. 1,116 Broadway, ninth floor.

WAISTS.—Contractor, with 30 machines, desires work from waist manufacturer. Spring, 4607.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $5.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut; 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Ladies' coats in all fabrics for immediate delivery. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St.

FIXTURES.—Closing out muslin underwear, waists, trimmings, and all fixtures. 652 Broadway, eighth floor.

PLUSH PUSHES.—250; 35 pieces for sale cheap. Tel Gramercy 2750.

SATINE.—Large quantity, all colors. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 36th. Gresley 2236.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$18.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..8¼@8¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3¼@3¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Style of Playing Cards.

Playing cards with cross-stitch backs have come out with the return of the costumes of the cross-stitch period. These have a plain centre, and electrotype letters are sent out with the cards to dealers so that the purchasers may have their initials set on the back also in the cross-stitch effect. The cards come in blues and pinks. The lucky swastika is the central figure of the joker card.

Favorite Colors In Gowns.

Burgundy and plum are the colors of the moment, said a manufacturer of popular priced suits yesterday. These are the best sellers in satins, taffetas, serges, and serge combinations. They are temporarily so popular that they are winners when shown in touches of the colors in embroideries on other tone frocks. Navy, as always, is the popular color for serges, blacks and navies are good in everything, and green is going well but less strong than the other colors. Straight effects are shown in all these gowns which sell for $6.75 up.

Argentina Wants Our Silverware.

One of the features of trading in silverware in the local jewelry district at the present time is the demand that is coming from Argentina for American goods. One of the biggest buyers from Buenos Aires was here recently after this merchandise, and is reported to have purchased heavily. The wares bought will replace those which formerly were secured in London or Paris. With only about 15 per cent. of the jewelry and silverware imports of Argentina coming from that country, it is apparent that there is considerable of a field there for artistic American products.

Effects In Draperies.

Drapery of a beautiful shade of rich yellow velours, with decorations in deep tones of other colors, is about to go into the dining room of a woman playwright of this city. It is an example of block printing of a firm which makes a specialty of original effects of different kinds. It is all hand-work. There is a narrow border on the edge of the curtain of solid green of a soft, dull shade, and a bird showing notes of reds and greens appears on the inner border. The hand-blocked draperies and hangings are done in colors and upon materials to agree with the rooms and the furniture of the rooms in which they are to be placed in all-over patterns or borders.

The Gem Trade Is Busy.

Little fault can be found with the movement of merchandise in the local gem trade. Fine emeralds, sapphires, and pearls are selling more freely than for some time, it is said, while in the so-called semi-precious stones there is still a great demand for aquamarines, tourmalines, and fine Chinese jade. Green stones of all kinds seem to be very popular, though the demand for pink tourmalines can by no means be overlooked. Stocks of cut and rough gems are scarce generally, and prices are moving upward steadily as the demand increases. So busy have some of the local cutters been that the number of workmen has been doubled since early in the year. The diamond trade is also in good shape, and fine stones are being sold as rapidly as they come in. Prices are advancing on them also, gradually but steadily.

Demand for Arctics.

Last year was the biggest ever known to the trade in arctics for men, women, and children, and this year promises to be as large or larger. The heavy storms at the end of the last Winter season cleaned out the stock of the retail dealers. One big New York firm sent in an order the latter part of the season for arctics for women, forty-eight pairs in all sizes. The wholesale dealers could hardly understand it, but there proves to be practically an all-the-year-round trade. The arctics run to eight buckles, though the six-buckle is highest, for which there is a big demand, and the four-buckle also goes well. Most attractive in appearance in these heavy shoes is a special white arctic for misses. These are a little higher priced. Arctics are good all over the New England States, Pennsylvania, and New York, and the West and Northwest.

Says They Are Not Consistent.

There is a manufacturer of women's neckwear in this city who is against certain tactics that some of the retail haberdashers are employing in order to bolster up the sale of these goods over the counter. One thing in particular that he complains of is the selling of neckwear at cut prices at a time when the rising cost of tie silks is making it a problem to supply goods that can meet the former ideas as to what prices they should retail at. "In view of present conditions in the tie silk industry," he said, "I cannot understand this 'trading-down' tendency of the retailer. It not only is wrong at this time, but it is inconsistent. It is not a rare thing to go into a shop and see ties that formerly sold at 50 cents marked 35, while right near them will be a quantity of goods labeled '89 cents, three for $1.' Does this tend to inspire confidence as to values in the consumer's mind?"

Jewelry Business Almost a Boom.

Business has been so good in the jewelry trade of late that in the opinion of some manufacturers conditions have almost reached the boom state. All classes of merchandise are moving well, with the more expensive goods particularly in demand. Fine gold and platinum pieces are being bought in a large way, and in some cases it is said that the jewelers of the better class are paying more attention to the beauty of the goods they buy than to the prices asked for them. In high-class jewelry an especially good business is reported on rings and brooch bar pins. Platinum rings and pins of this sort are in high favor, and business is said to be better generally at this time of the year than for years. Platinum, which had been down to $60 an ounce, has now gone back to $63. Little difficulty is reported in getting it, however, if the buyer is willing to pay the price asked.

Colored Cottons Prices Rising.

The spurt cotton has taken in the last few days, coupled with the better demand from the jobbing trade, has resulted in prices being moved up in this market on certain of the cheaper colored cottons. This has been true of indigo ginghams, and also of some denims. Some Southern staple ginghams have also been moved up. A better demand has been reported for fine dress ginghams, jobbers apparently trying to cover now on goods they could not or would not buy earlier in the year. As to shirting cottons, there is some difference of opinion regarding just how good business is, but at best it appears that such goods as chambrays, madras, &c., might move more freely. Colored drill sultings are doing well enough, from all reports, but the bulk of this business is being done with Latin America.

Cotton Upsets Gray Goods Trade.

The rapid rise in cotton played havoc with the local gray goods market yesterday, from all accounts. Sellers were afraid to trade very far ahead, in the fear of covering their looms at prices which might look low a week hence, while buyers shied at taking much beyond what they needed for use in the immediate and near future. As a result business was not as large as it would have been had things been more settled. Some sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported at 7 cents for delivery during the remainder of this month and next, and it was said that 7¼ cents had been done for similar shipments of 38½-inch 60-48s. Sellers appeared loth in some cases to tell whether they had done any contract business or not, apparently unwilling to jeopardize chances of higher prices soon, but the impression given was that this trade must have been small. The call for coarse goods was not very strong, either, though more sales of 4.70s were reported at the full price. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6c
39-inch, 68-72s	7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¾c

WON'T GUARANTEE DYES.

Clothing Manufacturers Say This of the Spring Fabrics.

The action of a special committee of the National Association of Clothiers, in notifying the clothing trade that manufacturers would not guarantee colors in Spring fabrics, appeared yesterday to meet with the approval of woolen and worsted factors in the Fourth Avenue district. It was pointed out that the clothiers were only following the example of the mill men who several months ago gave notice that, owing to the dyestuff scarcity and the inferiority of some of the colors used, it would be impossible to warrant many fabrics.

Herbert Peabody, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, said yesterday that the association had been obliged to put in the contracts for Spring delivery a notice that, owing to the unreliability of dyes, manufacturers were unable to guarantee the fastness of many classes of fabrics. According to Mr. Peabody, fabric manufacturers could only guarantee fastness in cases where mills had old colors left over from before the war or such as seemed to be that fabrics would for some time reflect the dyestuff period of greatest scarcity when speculators resorted to adulteration on a large scale in order to add to their profits. It was said that American manufacturers of dyestuffs were now for the most part producing colors pretty well up to standard, so that eventually it was thought fabric manufacturers would again be in a position to guarantee fastness. At the offices of the American Woolen Company it was stated that, while difficulties had been encountered in getting the right kind of dyes for certain fabrics, the concern was able to guarantee the bulk of its products. Another factor doing a large business said that in some lines guarantees were given as to the fastness of colors in fabrics, while in others no such assurances could be given.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JAMES CURRAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the James Curran Manufacturing Company, steam heating and ventilating, 512 West Thirty-seventh street, by H. J. Wing Manufacturing Company, $630; John Simmons Company, $394, and McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, $429. It was alleged that the company admitted on July 24 that it is insolvent and unable to pay its debts. The company was incorporated in 1893 and had capital stock $50,000, but has had no rating at Bradstreet's for a year, and in April 24 he transferred machinery, plant, merchandise, and accounts, $7,500, to J. Jacobsohn.

NATHAN J. GREENSTEIN, 645 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $22,286 and no assets. The liabilities are on account of the Greenstein Clothing Company, of which he was formerly President, for indorsements and guarantees. A petition was filed against the company on Feb. 13, 1913, and its liabilities were reported to be $75,000.

SIGMUND SCHUMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed Elwood N. Rabenold receiver for Sigmund Schuman, grocer, 13 Spring St. It was alleged June 24 he delivered a chattel mortgage on the stock and fixtures to an uncle, Leo Schuman, which was antedated April 4. The entire stock, valued at $1,000, was removed under the chattel mortgage to a basement of a tenement at 151 Forsyth St. Creditors prevented any further removal of stock or fixtures and the police put a police lock on the door.

SPACE SAVING APPLIANCE CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Alfred H. Appell receiver for the Space Saving Appliance Co., 101 Park Av. and 80 Sullivan St., dealers in combination tubs, sinks, and drain boards used in laundry work, on request of creditors. It was stated that there is $4,000 worth of property in the warehouse on Sullivan St. which has been seized by the Sheriff, and the landlord has put a dispossess warrant in the hands of a City Marshal. Judge Hand restrained the Sheriff and Marshal from disposing of the property.

LIEBERT BROS., dealers in clothing and men's furnishing goods, 2,827 3d Av., have filed schedules showing liabilities $7,823, and assets $2,500, consisting of stock, $2,800, and fixtures, $200.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer of the Federal Court has signed a second order for the receivers of Mills & Gibb to buy merchandise for the Spring season of 1917 and throughout the entire year in order that the business may be continued and sold as a going concern, and to enter into contracts for the sale of such merchandise, and to continue to operate the business until further order of Court.

HARRY SCHLESINGER DRESS CO., INC., manufacturer of dresses, 35 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Jacob Clark, 320 Broadway. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Ira Janowsky, $306; Morton L. Davis, $52, and Henry Rose, $275. The company was incorporated in Dec. 11, 1912, with David Schlesinger as President.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 300 business failures in the United States during the week against 282 for the previous week and 296, 297, 280, and 228 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 72, New England 38, Southern 65, Western 65, Northwestern 30, and Far Western 30. Canada had 37 against 25 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ahern, Val—E. S. Siebrecht.....$130.24
Anderson, Frederick W.—Seller-Blanchard Co.....304.80
Bluestein, Meyer—S. Shaffer.....179.83
Cohen, Isaac—J. Cohen.....218.43
Cohen, Samuel—Louis Meyer Co., Inc.....444.60
Cort, John—J. Sullivan.....1,838.44
Culver, Clayton K.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.....109.23
Duplanty, Samuel—A. Smith.....175.43
Di Palma, Joseph—Bleecker Lumber Co., Inc.....149.55
Dittrich, Emma B. R.—executrix.—A. Epstein et al.....3,011.55
Earley, Cornelius J.—S. J. Bischoff.....164.44
Fishkin, Julius, and Abraham Witten—Schiller-Cohen Poultry Co., Inc.....243.48
Gray, John W.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....156.87
Gardner, Lester N.—H. Barth et al.....214.28
Indestructo Gas Mantel Co., Inc.—G. W. E. Const. Co.....783.12
Johnston, Frederick—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.....286.69
Johnson, Evelyn, or Mrs. Enos Johnson —P. Jacobs.....112.34
John Loyd Co.—Travels Ins

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Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
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Telephone 5969 Broad

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon the Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on August 28, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, August 11, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.
The transfer books will not be closed.
By order of W. C. ADLER, Treasurer.
New York, July 27, 1916.

CHILDS COMPANY
200 5th Ave.
New York City, Aug. 23, 1916.
The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends payable Sept. 11, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 1, 1916.
On the Preferred Stock quarterly dividend of 1¾%.
On the Common Stock dividend of 1%.
The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 2nd to Sept. 9th, 1916, both days inclusive.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 26, 1916.
Dividend No. 120
Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on Oct. 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record, Sept. 10, 1916, as shown on the books of the Company.
F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING
Notice to the stockholders of the North American Pharmacal Company, Inc.:
Please take notice that at a meeting held at the office of the Company on the 17th day of Aug., 1916, it was unanimously resolved that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved and that a stockholders' meeting will be held at the office of the Company, at 1,885 Madison Avenue, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of September, 1916, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of voting upon such proposition.
SECRETARY.

Lost Articles Recovered
Restoring lost articles of value is one of the important uses of The New York Times want advertisements. The lost and found items convey messages of intense interest.
The first thing that the loser thinks of when a loss is discovered is a lost advertisement—and, likewise, the first thing that the finder of some article of value thinks of is the found subdivision of the advertisements.
Telephone Lost and Found Advertisements to The Times.
Bryant 1000.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Irregular, Mostly Reactionary—Rise in Commodities —Our Foreign Trade in July.

New buyers and those who had earlier been in the market and who therefore had stock to sell contested between them the control of the dealings on the exchange yesterday and produced another irregular session only slightly less active than that of the previous day. The Street still had the uncertainty of the railroad situation to keep it in suspense to the extent to which it had been looking for an earlier solution of that problem. It had also the news of the noteworthy success of the British collateral loan, a rise of over $2 a bale in the price of cotton, a sharp advance in wheat, and the report of the country's foreign trade for the month of July showing the largest credit balance yet attained, though imports and exports combined fell short of the figures for the two preceding months.

Some of this news had influence upon market sentiment; much of it exerted no such direct effect. The market acted as it did largely for reasons which were unrelated to the news of the day. They had to do with the absorption earlier in the week of a large amount of stock, some of which was seeking buyers yesterday and with the disposition shown by many traders to round out their operations before the week closed. It took buying on a considerable scale to accept all this selling without greater recessions than those which occurred. United States Steel, though having felt the effect of two and a half days of profit taking, was still at the close yesterday more than two points over the price which was the high record until this week. The railroad stocks were reactionary, but the losses in them were not noteworthy save in those issues which had been bid up rather after the manner of industrials than of the more soberly moving rails, and those could be presumed to be declining from causes unconnected with the course of the negotiations at Washington.

The news from the conference between the representatives of the men and of the railroads and the President had to be accepted in the light of preconceived ideas as to the way in which the conferences will end. Otherwise there was not ground enough upon which to form a judgment. It is natural that there should be impatience over the delay and that there should be manoeuvring for position, but to determine what the eventual outcome will be one has to fall back on a judgment of the probabilities. They very clearly have from the beginning favored eventual agreement implying avoidance of the threatened strike. That was still the assumption in Wall Street.

In July our imports fell back to the level of last January, but exports which mounted rapidly during the first half of the year were a third larger than those of January, though below May and June. Whether the decline in imports is related to the increased effort put forth by belligerent countries to supply their military needs, in which case the smaller figures might be expected to continue a time, it is too early to judge. Meanwhile the effect of the decline is to increase this country's credit trade balance on merchandise movement. It is interesting to note, as one of the things which go to explain the facility with which we take foreign issues or take back our own securities from Europe, that the credit trade balance for the single month of July exceeded by $13,000,000 the $250,000,000 credit which we are now extending to Great Britain.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30 up to 30.	Over 30 to 60. up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Agricul.	Trade Acceptances.		
Over 90.	Up to 60. 60 to 90.		Com-modity.
Boston 5	3½	3½	3½
New York 5	3	3	
Philadelphia 4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland 5	3½	3½	
Richmond 4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta 5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago 5		3½	
St. Louis 5	5	3½	3½
Minneapolis 5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City 5	4	4	4
Dallas 4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco 5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2¼%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2	2¼	2¼

Time.
60 days.....2¼@3 | 5 months.....3½
90 days.....2¼@3 | 6 months.....3½
4 months.....3½@3¾

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Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3 @3½
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3½

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75¼	4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅜	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	..
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.75	71.68¾	71.68¾	+.00⅛
Cables	71.81¼	71.75	71.75	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents plus four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅜
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.75	71.81¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅛
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.82	30.87
5.1826 Italy	6.48	6.47
20.26 Austria	12.35	12.33
26.73 Scandinavia	28.65	28.75
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	¼41.25	¼41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.00	51.15
Shanghai	72.50	71.50
India—		
82.43 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

†Plus ⅛; minus ⅛.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $498,819,276; balance, $25,961,564; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $201,749.

Domestic Exchanges.
Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 93⅜c to $1.25 premium, off $.314.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 31 9-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 68¼c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs rects.	$13,799,788	$20,327,488
Ord. int. rev.	27,671,279	59,825,610
Income tax	1,707,227	6,506,977
Miscellaneous	9,191,029	15,249,813
Total	52,369,325	113,909,870
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.	17,895,700	24,923,305
Excess of total disburse. over tot. rects.	20,950,103	31,375,743
Expenditures	70,265,025	138,833,176

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

No Confirmation of Rumors of a New War Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Money in moderate demand. Discounts quiet. There was no confirmation of the rumors of a fresh war loan.

The stock market was quiet today, with most of the business done in foreign railway bonds and Colonials. British funds were steady. A few of the industrials and oil shares received some attention.

The American department was neglected.

Steamship Lines Double Income.

An increase of $2,305,429 in the net income of the subsidiary companies of the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines for the six months ending June 30 was announced yesterday by A. R. Nicol, Treasurer of the lines. The amount of the net income was $3,830,517, as compared with $1,525,088 in 1915. In June the net was $920,491, an increase of $680,904 over that of June, 1915.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

	Shares.
Total sales	776,729
Same day last year	913,149
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	107,986,377
Same period last year	95,295,401
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	53½	54	900	Acme Tea	53½	53¾	53	53⅛	+ 1⅛
	14	15½	200	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	..
	31¼	32⅝	200	Advance Rumely pf	32½	33½	32⅞	32⅞	.. ⅞
	16	16½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
	23½	24	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
	..	..	50	Do., odd lot	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	..
	78⅝	79½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79⅝	79⅝	78⅝	78½	—1⅝
	78	78½	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	78½	78½	77⅞	78	..
	88½	88⅞	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	89¼	89¼	89	89	..
	199½	200	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	198	198	198	198	+ ⅛
	59½	59⅝	11,400	Am. Can	61⅝	61⅝	59⅜	59½	—1⅝
	111	112	100	Am. Can pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ⅛
	62¼	62⅜	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	63	63¼	62	62	— ⅛
	145	147	200	Am. Coal Products	147½	147½	147	147	—1
	52⅜	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
	10	10½	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
	51¼	51⅝	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51⅝	51⅞	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
	28¼	29	3,100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29¼	28	28	— ¼
	21⅝	22	800	Am. Linseed	21½	22	21⅞	22	..
	49½	50	100	Am. Linseed pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	.. ⅜
	77⅛	77¼	8,900	Am. Locomotive	77⅝	79¼	77	77	—1
	104½	105¼	200	Am. Locomotive pf	105½	106½	105	105	— ⅛
	7	8	100	Am. Malt	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
	39½	40¼	100	Am. Malt pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
	99¼	99¾	9,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅝	101	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
	112	112½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
	94½	95½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
	85	86	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
	54	55	600	Am. Steel F'dries	55	55	54	54	..
	109⅝	110½	500	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¾	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅝
	131½	131⅞	3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	131½	131⅝	131½	131½	— ⅛
	45	45¼	400	Am. Woolen	46¼	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	—1⅛
	97¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
	26¾	26⅞	344	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
	33	34	750	Am. Zinc L. S	34⅛	35	33¼	33¼	—1⅛
	80⅜	86⅝	33,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	88	88⅛	85¼	86¼	—1⅝
	71¼	72	3,800	Atlantic, G. & W. I	72⅝	74	71½	71½	— ⅜
	65	66	200	At., G. & W. I. pf	65½	65⅝	65½	65⅝	+ ⅛
	103¾	103⅝	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅜
	98⅜	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
	113	114½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	114	..
	80½	80¾	13,000	Baldwin Loco	81½	82⅜	80	80¼	—1
	104⅜	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	..
	86½	87¼	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅜	87⅞	87	87	— ⅜
	72⅞	73½	1,300	Baltimore & O. pf	73⅜	73⅝	73	73	..
	490	488	868	Bethlehem Steel	482	492	482	492	+8
	480	488	30	Do., odd lot	493	493	493	493	..
	85¼	85⅝	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
	61	62	600	Brown Shoe	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	..
	..	..	200	Burns Bros	72	74	72	74	+8
	67½	68¾	1,000	Butte & Superior	68¾	69	67⅝	67⅝	—1¼
	17⅞	18¾	100	California Petrol	18	18	18	18	..
	44⅛	45⅛	200	California Pet. pf	45	45	43¾	45	+1
	177	177½	800	Canadian Pacific	177⅛	177⅝	177	177	— ⅜
	57⅛	57⅝	1,700	Central Leather Co	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
	112	113¼	200	Central Leather pf	113½	113½	112⅜	112⅜	— ⅛
	102	102½	900	Chandler Motors	103	103	102	103	—1½
	61	61½	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	62¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
	36	37	100	Chi. G. W. 1st pf	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
	94⅛	94⅝	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅝	95	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
	127	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127½	127½	127½	..
	17¼	17½	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
	20	20¼	700	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
	53¼	54	3,400	China Copper	53⅞	54	53¼	53⅝	..
	50	53	200	Clev., C. C. & St. L	51½	51½	51½	51½	..
	81⅞	82	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	81	81	81	+1
	70	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
	108	109	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	109	109	109	109	— ⅛
	48¼	49⅛	6,850	Col. Fuel & Iron	49½	50¼	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
	41½	44¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	44	44	44	44	..
	135⅜	135½	6,700	Consolidated Gas	138	138¼	135¼	135½	—2⅝
	106⅜	110¼	100	Continental Can pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
	14½	14⅝	800	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	90	91¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91	91	91	— ⅛
	77⅜	78½	35,300	Crucible Steel	77¼	79½	77¼	77⅜	— ⅛
	..	..	300	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	118	118	..
	54⅜	55	6,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	55¼	55¼	54⅜	55	+ ⅛
	94⅞	95	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
	33	34	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	33½	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
	138	140	25	Detroit Edison Co	139½	139⅞	139½	139⅞	..
	45¾	47¼	900	Distillers' Secur	46⅜	48¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅞
	24½	25¾	900	Dome Mines	25	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
	9	12	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	..
	37⅛	37⅝	11,000	Erie	38¼	38⅝	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
	53½	53⅝	1,300	Erie 1st pf	54	54¼	53½	53½	— ⅛
	114	116	117	Gen. Chemical pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅛
	170¼	172	600	General Electric	172	172⅝	172	172⅝	— ⅛
	121¼	122	1,100	General Motors pf	123¼	124½	123	123	— ⅛
	71½	72¼	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73	71⅝	71⅝	—1⅝
	113¾	114½	300	Goodrich pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
	113½	114¼	45	Do., odd lots	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
	87	88½	200	Granby Consol	89¼	89½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
	117½	118	600	Great Northern pf	117⅝	118	117½	117½	— ⅛
	39¼	39⅜	800	G. N. certs. ore prop	39⅞	39⅞	39	39¼	— ⅛
	47	48	1,800	Greene-Cananea	47¾	48¼	47	47	— ⅛
	73	78	100	Gulf States Steel	75	75	75	75	..
	75	85	100	Gulf States Steel 2d pf	85	85	85	85	..
	131	135	15	Homestake Mining	135	135	135	135	..
	101	101⅜	300	Illinois Central	101½	101⅞	101½	101½	..
	55¾	55½	24,200	Inspiration Copper	56⅜	56¾	55¼	55½	—1⅝
	16⅝	17	1,100	Interboro Consol	17⅛	17½	17	17	— ⅛
	41¼	42¼	300	Int. Agricultural pf	42⅝	42⅝	42	41¾	—2¼
	37⅝	37⅞	65,700	Int. Mer. Mar. 1. r.	38¼	39¼	37¼	37⅜	..
	98½	98⅝	40,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	99	101	98	98½	—1
	40⅜	41	2,800	Int. Nickel	41	41½	40⅝	41	..
	16	16¼	1,000	Int. Paper	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¼	..
	71	71⅞	950	Int. Paper pf	71⅝	72⅜	71⅛	71½	+ ⅛
	87	88	300	Jewel	87½	88	88	88	..
	25	27½	100	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	..
	73⅜	74¼	1,900	Kelly Spring Tire	73⅝	74½	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
	50⅜	50¾	21,300	Kennecott Copper	50⅝	51⅜	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
	77	77⅜	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	78	78	77	77	..
	20	21	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
	40	43	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	42	43	43	43	..
	80½	81¼	1,500	Lehigh Valley	81¼	82	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅜
	45	45½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
	129⅜	131	100	Louis. & Nash	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	+ ⅜
	83⅜	89½	910	Mackay Cos	85¼	84¾	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
	67⅛	68	200	Mackay Cos. pf	67¾	67⅞	67¼	67¼	..
	83½	84	2,200	Maxwell Motors	83¼	84⅜	83¼	83½	..
	55	56¼	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	55½	56	55¼	56	+1⅛
	60¾	61	200	May Dept. Stores	61	61	60¾	60¾	— ½
	103	103¼	23,600	Mexican Petroleum	102¼	104½	102¼	103¾	+1½
	91⅜	92¼	400	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92	91½	92	..
	35⅞	35⅝	1,700	Miami Copper	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	..
	4¾	5⅛	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
	131	136	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	131½	131½	131½	131½	—3½
	82¼	83	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	83⅜	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞	..
	4¼	4⅜	1,100	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
	4½	4⅝	1,650	Mo. Pacific ctfs	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	22½	22⅞	1,800	Mo. Pacific w. i	23¼	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
	49	49⅝	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	49¼	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
	25⅛	25¼	3,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
	19¼	19¾	4,850	Nevada Con. Co	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
	136	137	500	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138¾	137	137	..
	106	106½	7,800	N. Y. Central	106	106¼	105½	106¼	+ ⅛
	60	60¼	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60½	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
	88	90	700	Norfolk & Western	130½	130⅝	130	130	— ⅛
	..	..	50	Do., odd lot	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	..
	68	68	200	Northern Inside	68	68	68	68	..
	111¼	111¾	1,500	Northern Pacific	111¼	111¾	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅜
	6¼	6⅜	100	Ontario Mining	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	26	26⅜	200	Pacific Mail	26⅛	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
	56	56	4,035	Penn. R. R.	56	56	55⅜	55⅜	..
	40	40	200	Philadelphia Co	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
	102	102	2,000	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs.	101	101	100¾	100¾	—1¼
	99⅜	99⅝	800	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99⅜	99½	99	99	—2
	53¾	54	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	53¾	54	53	53	— ⅛
	167½	168	300	Pullman Co	167½	167¼	167⅛	167¼	+1½
	48	48⅝	2,100	Railway Steel Sp	48	48⅝	47	47¼	— ⅛
	25¼	25¾	17,400	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	26	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
	107¾	108¾	43,600	Reading	107¾	108¾	105⅝	106⅞	—1¾
	46	46	200	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	..
	54⅝	55	5,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	54⅝	55	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅜
	113¾	114	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113¾	114	113¾	114	+ ⅛
	16½	17	1,100	St. L. & S. F. w. i	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
	210	212½	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	210	212	210	211	+ ⅛
	29¼	30	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	30	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
	45	50	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	49	49	47	47	—2⅜
	94	96	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
	98¼	99	5,900	Southern Pacific	99	99½	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
	23¼	23⅞	2,400	Southern Railway	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
	67¾	68	400	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
	125¼	126	17,500	Studebaker Co	127¼	127¾	124½	125¾	—1½
	107½	110¾	100	Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
	27½	27⅝	4,000	Tennessee Copper	28	28½	27½	27¾	— ⅛
	103	106	1,600	Texas Co	104	106	103½	105½	— ⅛
	12¾	13	100	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
	8⅝	8¾	2,800	Union B. & P. Co	8⅝	8¾	7⅞	8¾	+ ⅛
	45½	47		Un. B. & P. Co. pf	46⅝	48⅛	46	46	+ ⅛
	141⅝	141¾	13,100	Union Pacific	142⅜	142⅞	141	141¼	—1¼
	50	52	100	United Cigar Mfrs	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
	100¾	102	420	United Cigar Stores	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅜	—1
	164½	165	5,500	United Fruit Co	165	167⅜	165	165	+ ¼
	20⅞	20⅞	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21	20¼	20¼	..
	53	54	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	53¼	53¼	53	53	— ⅛
	112	112½	10,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	114	116½	111⅜	112	—2½
	..	1½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
	56½	57¼	3,200	U. S. Rubber	58	58	56¾	56¾	—1½
	110	112	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111	111	111	111	+ ½
	73½	74	2,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	73½	73⅝	72	72	—1¼
	97⅞	97¼	147,200	U. S. Steel	97⅝	99¼	97

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Develop a Sagging Tendency After Early Strength —Bonds Are Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 401,156 shares of stocks and $50,900 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 57,086; oils, 137,685, and mining, 206,405. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Astna Expl...	12	13	12	12¾
1,500	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)....	52¾	52¾	51½	51½
8	Ati. Steel	90	90	90	90
200	‡Butler Chem...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1	1	1	1
270	‡Car L. & P....	4	4	4	4
2,000	Chevrolet M...	205	205	199	200
150	Davidson Chem. v. t. cfs....	38	38¼	38	38½
20	Driggs-Seabu'y	97	98	97	98
500	‡Electric Gun.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
840	Emerson Phon.	10	10	9	9½
610	‡Fisher Body..	39	*39½	38¾	39
10	‡Fisk Tire	125	125	123	125
700	‡Gas., W. & W.	44¾	44¾	43	43½
100	Holly Sugar...	46½	46½	46½	46½
8	Holly Sug. pf..	96	96	96	96
9,000	††Imp. Carbon Chaser Co...	34	36	32	35
500	††Jop. Ore Spel. (new stock).	60	60	60	60
300	Kath. Br. pf..	18¾	19	18¾	19
200	‡Kelsey Wheel	55	55	55	55
500	Kelsey W. pf..	100	100	100	100
300	‡Lake Torp. B. 1st pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
700	Manhat. Tran..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Marc. of Am...	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	Mex. Munitions	5¾	6	5¾	6
8,000	‡Midvale Steel.	64	65	64	64¼
200	‡MitchellMtr,wi	66	66	65	65
520	‡Motor Prods.	62	66	*62	65
400	Peerless T. M.	24¾	24½	24½	24½
1,400	‡Pullman Vnt.	3	3	3	3⅛
900	‡Pull. Vent. pf	6	6¼	6	6¼
200	‡Seab'd S.& M.	20	24	24¼	24½
125	‡Scripps-Booth.	51¼	51¼	51	51½
700	SmithATerry.pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
165	Spgfld. Body..	84½	85	84½	85
800	‡St. Jos. Lead	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞
400	‡Stromb'g Crb.	43¼	43¾	43½	43¾
100	Studs Motor....	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
1,000	Sub.Bt.,v.t.ctfs	35⅛	35⅛	33	35
2,000	‡Tob. Prods..	47	47¼	45¾	46¾
865	Triangle Film.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Unicorn Film..	1	1	1	1
1,200	‡U. S. L. & H.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
700	U. S. St'mship	6	6	6	6
2,300	‡United Mtrs..	68¼	68¼	68	68¼
1,000	United Prf.Shr.	½	½	⅜	⅜
100	‡Wabash-Pitts. Term., w. i..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
600	White Motors..	54	54	53⅝	54
500	United Zinc....	5½	5½	5	5½
3,000	‡Willys-Over-land rights...	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
100	‡Willys-Over-land pf. rts.	1	1	1	1
200	World Film, v. t. ctfs....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	‡Zinc Concen..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ne' Ch'ge.
60	Ill. Pipe Line..	179	177	177	— 2
24	Std. Oil Cal....	270	269	270	— 2
5	Std. Oil N. Y..	209	209	209	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	††Alb.Pet.,Ltd. (prospect) ...	58	58	58	58
400	‡Bnet O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
800	‡Cosden & Co., (old stock)....	13¾	13¾	13¼	13⅝
1,200	‡Coeden O.& G.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
600	‡C'den O.&G.pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4,000	‡Federal Oil...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,200	‡Gen. Pet. & P., when issued.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	‡Int. Petrol....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,200	Met. Petrol....	14⅝	15⅛	14½	14½
3,000	††Midwest Oil.	40	40	38	39
150	‡Midwest Ref.	62	62	61	61
3,100	‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
35,000	††Okla. Oil...	11	*12	10	11
100	Okla. P. & R..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
15,000	‡Omar O. & G.	82	82	69	70
200	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
900	‡Sinclair Oil..	38⅝	39½	38⅝	38⅝
6,200	††Tex. Mex. P.	94	96	94	95
7,775	‡Un. West. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	‡Vacuum O.&G. (prospect)	33	35	30	35
800	‡Victoria Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Way'd O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

200	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pros.)	50	50	50	50
1,800	††Alas.-West...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,875	‡Ariz. Cop'Flds	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	††Atlanta	10	10½	10	10½
10,600	Big L'dg. Cop.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
2,000	‡Beaver Cons..	40	40	40	40
3,800	‡Best. & Mon.	80	80	79	79
1,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. cfs.....	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Butte & N. Y.	2	2	2	2
675	‡Calav'as Cop.	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
3,100	Caledonia	60	61	60	60
300	Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	‡Cashboy	4	4	4	4
200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	36¾	37	36¾	37
300	††Comstock T..	8	8	8	8
2,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	Con. Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	‡Con. H'stead .	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆
700	Crystal Cop.,M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,250	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	‡Florence Cop..	59	59	59	59
2,370	††Emma Cop..	55	55	51	55
1,200	‡Goldfield Con.	82	82	80	80
5,800	††Goldstone M. Co. (a pros.)	35	37	35	36
2,000	‡G'monster M..	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
350	Hecla Mining.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
700	Howe Sound..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4,300	‡Insp. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	67	74	67	74
10	Iron Blossom..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Jerome Verde. (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	††Jim Butler..	84	85	84	85
37,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	55	60	55	57
1,000	‡‡Kewanaa	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,100	Magma Cop...	15	16¼	15	16
2,650	Marysville G. Min. Co....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡McKinley-D...	60	60	60	60
39,600	††Mich. G. M. & Mill.....	67	70	66	67
300	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
235	‡Mojave Tung.	3¼	*3¼	3¼	*3¼
100	‡Montana Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Mont. G. M.	95	95	95	95
39,650	Monitor Silver.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
42,000	††Mother Lode	32	35	32	34½
11,000	††Newray M.	54	55	54	55
3,800	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co..	15¾	16½	15¾	16½
300	Nipis'g M. Co.	7	7	7	7
1,000	‡O. Emma Lo..	15	15	15	15
1,000	‡xPetersen L..	23	23	23	23
1,000	‡North Star...	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½
8,000	‡Pitts. Jerome.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Rex. Con. ..	18	18	18	18
1,200	‡Rochester M..	60	60	59	59
1,000	‡Silver Pick..	14	14	14	14
300	Stand. S.-L...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,500	‡Success M..	32	33	32	33
1,200	Tuolumne Cop.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	‡Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Tono. Ext.....	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
300	Tri-Bullion ...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	††U. S. C. M..	8½	8½	8½	8½
4,800	‡Un. Ver. Ext.	34½	34¾	33	33⅞
1,040	U. G. M. Co..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	‡Westlauf	11	11	11	11
500	‡W. Oaks Min.	6½	6½	6½	6½
800	‡Y. A. T. ctfs.	42¼	42½	42	42½
200	‡Yuscaran Cons	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$2,500	British 5s....	99	99¾	99	99¾
$2,000	‡C. O. 6s w. i..	100¼	100½	100½	100½
3,000	‡Mid. Steel 5s.	95¾	96¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	‡R.G.6½s, w. i.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
19,000	Sin. Oil 6s....	96	96	95½	95½

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx-div.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord. Bearer	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18¾	19¼	18¾	18¼
Emerson Motor.....	3½	4	3¾	3¾
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car....	7	8	7	8
Hupp Motor Car....	6¼	6⅞	6¼	7
Int. Arms & Fuse..	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Metropolitan Motors..	3¾	4	3¾	4
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	65	67	65	67
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Saxon Motor Car....	73	75	74	74¾
Standard Motors....	6	6¼	6	6¼
Springfield Body pf..	120	123	120	125
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
United Drug	71	73	69¼	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	15	16	14	16
Pierce Oil	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼
Wayside Oil & Ref..	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	12	13	12	13
Butte & N. Y.....	1⅝	2	1⅞	2
La Exposicion	48	50	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	60	65	62	65
American Brass	280	286	283	286
Atlas Powder	175	185	178	183
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	605	590	600
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	80
Can. Fdry. & Forg..	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	815	850	820	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	208	310	205	207
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	100	104
Hercules Powder	325	340	325	330
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	170	163	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	110	105	110
Sawill Mfr. Co.....	570	585	575	585
Wash. Rpig. Arms..	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,400

INTERVENE IN B. & M. CASE.

Minority Stockholders Oppose Action for a Receivership.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The first formal opposition to a receivership for the Boston & Maine Railroad developed today when Francis V. Streeter of Medford, a stockholder, filed a petition in the Federal Court requesting leave to intervene and file an answer or demurrer, or both, to the bill in equity filed Wednesday by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of Jersey City for the appointment of receivers for the railroad. Mr. Streeter brings the petition in behalf of himself and other members of the Boston & Maine minority stockholders' association.

He claims that the rubber company's bill was the result of collusive action between the complainant and the Directors of the road and that the answer, acknowledging the allegations in the bill of complaint and assenting to the receivership, constituted a breach of duty on the part of the Directors and was in utter disregard of the rights and interests of both the stockholders and the railroad.

Another intervening petition was filed earlier in the day by Edward F. Searles of New York, who asked to be allowed to join with the rubber company as a complainant in the original action. Searles represents in his petition that he is creditor of the road through ownership of 100 bonds, valued at $1,000 each.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25.—Governor Spaulding in a statement today said that the application for a receivership probably was the best thing that could have happened to the Boston & Maine Railroad. He said the road "must ultimately be reorganized, and what is needed is the creation of a sound financial structure."

Expressing the opinion that the interests of all parties would be protected by the court, Governor Spaulding added: "As to the leased lines which are at odds with the Boston & Maine over the form of reorganization, I have nothing to say."

"I have repeatedly stated," said the Governor, "that I would not be afraid of a permissive bill allowing the parties in interest to negotiate. In view of the action of the last Legislature, however, it would have been a waste of the State's money to call a special session of the Legislature."

MARINE EARNINGS FALL OFF.

$4,773,221 Reported in July, Against $6,929,924 in June.

A compilation of preliminary reports of July earnings of International Mercantile Marine places the total, including earnings of the Leyland Line, at $4,773,221, the Leyland Line contributing $754,730 of this amount. In June the earnings of the combined lines were $6,929,924 and in May, the record month, $7,311,584.

The statisticians attribute the decrease in July to the circumstance that an unusually large number of ships were at sea when the month ended and to advance bookings at a lower rate than could have been obtained if future orders had been withheld. For seven months this year, including July, the companies have earned $38,245,000, though only for July has the income tax been deducted.

ALLOWS FRISCO BOND ISSUE.

Missouri Public Service Commission Grants Application of Road.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—The State Public Service Corporation, upon application of the road officials, granted authority here today for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company to issue bonds totaling $194,138,316 preferred stock to the amount of $8,432,026, and common stock aggregating $48,000,000.

The application stated the road would have outstanding on July 2, 1917, in addition to those authorized today obligations totaling $321,674,886.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Nervousness regarding the railroad labor negotiations manifested itself in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The belief continued that a nation-wide railroad strike would be averted. The whole list was under pressure toward the close and it was evident that there had been realizing on an extensive scale. United States Steel common was again the most active issue. Many of the traders looked upon it as a pivotal stock in the market and its fluctuations were closely watched.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold....	16¼	16½	16½	16½
45	Allis-Chalmers.	24⅝	24⅝	23½	24½
20	A., G. & W. I.	74½	75	74½	74½
160	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89½	89	89⅝
720	Am. Can.....	61	61½	59½	59½
170	Am. Car & F..	63½	63½	62¾	62¾
610	Am. Ice Sec...	28½	29¼	28	28
1,710	Am. Locomo...	77¾	79	77	77
1,420	Am. Smelting..	100⅜	101¼	99⅝	99⅝
90	Am. Sugar	110⅝	110⅝	109¾	109¾
50	Am. Woolen...	45½	45½	45½	45½
40	Am. Zinc	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
2,820	Anaconda	88¼	88¾	86¾	86⅞
1,190	Baldwin Loco..	81⅝	82⅜	79⅝	80⅜
20	Balt. & Ohio...	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
10	Canadian Pac..	177½	177½	177¼	177½
170	Cent. Leather..	57⅜	57⅝	57¼	57⅜
70	C., M. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼
70	Chino Copper..	54	54	53⅜	53⅜
1,420	Col. Fuel & I..	49¼	50¼	48¾	48¾
190	Con. Gas	138	138¾	135¼	135¼
140	Corn Products.	15	15	15	15
6,450	Crucible Steel.	77¼	79¼	77¼	78¼
140	Cuba Sugar....	54½	55¼	54¾	55¼
190	Distillers Sec..	45½	45⅝	43½	45⅛
1,240	Erie	38⅝	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞
50	Erie 1st pf....	53⅝	53⅝	53¾	53¾
10	General Elec..	171¾	172¾	171¾	172¼
55	Greene-Can....	48	48	48	48
10	Goodrich Rub..	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
1,870	Inspirat'n Cop.	56½	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝
70	Inter. Nickel..	42¼	42½	41¾	42⅛
10	Interboro Con..	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17¼
5,220	Int. Mer. Mar.	37⅝	39¼	37⅜	37⅜
3,840	Int. Mer. M. pf	99	101	98¼	98
480	Kinnecott Cop.	50¾	51⅜	50¼	50⅜
110	Lack. Steel....	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
80	Lehigh Valley.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
470	Maxw'l Motors	84¼	84½	83½	83⅝
3,870	Mex. Petrol...	102⅜	104½	102⅜	102⅜
240	Miami Copper.	35⅜	35¾	35¼	35¼
50	Nat. Enamel..	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼
20	Nevada Con....	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
120	N. Y. Central.	105½	105½	105¼	105¼
20	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛
50	Ontario	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	Pacific Mail...	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
140	Ray Con.....	25½	25⅞	25¼	25¼
235	Pond Creek....	107⅜	108½	106	106¾
40	Reading 1st pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
830	Rep. I. & S...	54¾	55	54¾	55
20	Shattuck Cop.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
160	So. Pacific....	99¼	99⅝	99	99
1,520	Studebaker	126½	126⅞	124¾	125¼
340	Tenn. Copper..	28	28¼	27¾	27¾
570	Texas Oil.....	196¾	196¾	196¼	196¼
20	Un. Bag & P.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
30	U. B. & P. pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47¾	47¾
1,530	Union Pacific.	142⅞	143¼	142¾	143¼
540	U. S. Rubber...	57¾	58⅛	56¾	56¾
28,800	U. S. Steel....	97⅝	99⅛	97	97
30	V.-Car. Chem.	42	42	41⅝	42
80	Utah Copper..	84½	84½	84	84¼
20	W. Un. Tel....	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
1,500	U. S. Ind. Al..	114¾	119⅝	111⅝	112¼
180	United Fruit..	160¼	167	163½	167
480	Westinghouse..	61	61¾	59⅝	60⅜
480	Willys-Over'd.	48	48¼	47⅜	48¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
1,000	Comb. Frac....	.08	.08	.08	.08
100	Daly Mining..	.90	.90	.90	.90
700	Goldf'd Con..	.82	.82	.82	.82
300	Isabella	.18	.18	.18	.18
1,900	Jumbo Ext....	.58	.58	.55	.56
500	Lone Star.....	.03	.03	.03	.03
400	Montana	.25	.25	.23	.25
1,000	Silver Pick...	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Tonopah Ext..	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
200	Union Con.....	.72	.72	.72	.72
300	West End.....	.81	.81	.81	.81

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
425	Adventure	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
130	Ahmeek	101	102	101	101
20	Alaska Gold ..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
190	Allouez	69¼	69½	69	69
340	Am. Zinc	35	35	34	34¼
50	Am. Zinc pf...	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
458	Anaconda	88	88	86¾	86¾
1,115	Aris. Com'l...	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
300	Butte & Bal..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Butte & Super.	68	69	69	69
311	Cal. & Aris....	72¼	74½	71½	72
93	Calumet & Hecla	560	570	560	570
400	Centennial....	18	20¼	18	19
3	Chino	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
2,851	Copper Range..	65	66	64½	64½
13,095	East Butte	15	16	15	15½
405	Franklin	8	8⅛	8	8
30	Granby	89	89	89	89
75	Greene-Can	47½	48	47½	48
225	Hancock	13¾	14	13¾	14
100	Helvetia	30	30	30	30
50	Indiana	3½	3¼	3½	3½
285	Inspiration	56¼	56¾	56	56
70	Island Creek....	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
5	Isle'd Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
785	Isle Royale	29½	30½	29½	29½
40	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝
5	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
895	Lake	13	14¼	13	13⅞
40	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4¼
3,785	Mass Con	13¾	14¼	13½	13⅝
75	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
20	Miami	36	36	36	36
50	Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
343	Mohawk	91	91⅜	90¾	90¾
345	Nevada Con	19½	19⅞	19⅜	19½
300	New Arcadian..	6¾	7¼	6½	7
300	New Idria	13	13	12½	12½
850	North Butte	23¾	24	23¾	23½
170	Old Colony....	2¾	2¾	2	2
525	Old Dominion.	71	71¾	70½	70¾
190	Osceola	89¾	90	89¾	89¾
235	Pond Creek....	15	15	15	15
41	Quincy	92½	93	92½	93
50	Ray Con.....	25½	25½	25½	25½
250	Santa Fe.....	2	2	2	2
800	Shannon	8¾	9⅜	8¾	8¾
100	South Lake....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
115	St. Mary's....	75	75½	75	75½
300	Sup. & Boston.	4	4	4	4
870	Superior	16	16½	16	16
498	Tamarack	40	41	37½	37½
160	Trinity	6¾	6⅞	6½	6½
300	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
1,125	U. S. Smelters	53¾	54	52¾	52¾
57	U. S. Sm. pf...	51¼	51¼	51	51
585	Utah Apex.....	4	4	4	4
125	Utah Con.....	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½
80	Utah Copper..	84¾	84¾	83⅝	83⅝
20	W. Un. Tel....	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
255	Utah Metal....	8	8	8	8
500	Victoria	4	4	4	4
20	Winona	6	6	6	6
100	Wolverine	54	55	54	55
100	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison pf....	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
75	Boston & Alb..	177	177	175	175½
24	Boston Elev...	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝
130	Boston & Me..	39½	37	36½	36½
21	Boston & Prov.	210	210	210	210
15	Mass. Electric.	42	42	42	42
45	New Haven...	60¼	60½	60	60
6	W.End St.R.R.	72	72¾	72	72¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

90	Am. Ag. Chem.	78	78½	78	78½
5	Am. A. C. pf..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
100	Am. Pneu. S ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Am. Sugar	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
41	Am. Sugar pf..	119	119½	119	119½
99	Am. T. & T...	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
138	Am. Wool pf..	98	98	97½	97½
9,068	A., G. & W. I.	72¼	74	71½	72
55	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	65½	66	65½	66
100	Cuban Cement..	21½	21¾	21½	21¾
84	Edison Elec...	233	235	235	235
34	Mass. Gas	81	81¼	81	81¼
45	Mass. Gas pf..	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

TELL OF RAPID WORK ON HOUSE THAT FELL

Bricklayers, at Inquest, Say Speed Pleased Owners of Collapsed Building.

"A STORY EVERY SIX HOURS"

Mason Asserts That One of the Landlords Complained About the Quality of the Mortar.

The Coroner's inquiry to fix the blame for the deaths on Wednesday of two men injured in the collapse of a Marion Avenue tenement house, the Bronx, was resumed yesterday in the Bergen Building, Tremont and Arthur Avenues. Jacob C. Vreeland, Chief Building Inspector of the Bronx, was on the stand.

Mr. Vreeland said that, while he had twice made inspections of the soil underlying the ruined tenement, he never had gone over the actual construction, that having been done by subordinates. He did say, however, that if it was true, as alleged, that bluestone had been used instead of cast iron templets, the change had been made without the authority of his department.

Frank Trainor, a bricklayer of 1,410 Fordham Road, said the average rate of construction of the building had been a story every six hours. He added that Max S. Beck, junior partner in the S. M. C. Building Company, the owners, had come around nearly every day and "looked pleased at the way the house was jumping skyward." Beck, the witness said, used to wager hats on the bricklayers' speed.

Similar testimony was offered by John C. Petersen, who had the frame contract, and who declared his men had been pushed for time and could not do good work. Joseph Sabarto, a bricklayer, testified that not enough anchor-irons had been used, and that whenever he had asked for them had been told the supply had run out.

Another mason, W. V. Schmidt, corroborated him, and added that he once had overheard Beck say to Jacob Polstein, the contractor: "For God's sake, Jake, put more cement into the mortar—the building will fall down."

Admitting that he never had made tests of the mortar, William Sherry, 369 East 207th Street, a Building Inspector who was assigned to double duty because of the vacation of Inspector Joseph J. Dunne, who ordinarily would have been in charge of the Marion Avenue district, said he had been able to spare only about fifteen minutes for examination of the collapsed house.

The next witness was Inspector Dunne. District Attorney Martin found an entry in the Inspector's journal under date of Aug. 15 showing that Dunne had then noted the inferior quality of the mortar. He was asked why the Inspector waited until the day of the collapse before writing out a violation order. Dunne replied that it was the custom of his department to allow time for abuses to be remedied.

On cross-examination it was brought out that there was no regulation of the Building Department which, according to Dunne, directed builders to wait until the arrival of the Inspector. He intimated that dishonest contractors could cover up shoddy work before he arrived, and that when he got there everything would look all right.

The inquiry will be continued at 10 o'clock on Monday.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Some recession in the volume of trade is reported for the last week by the commercial agencies, but Fall business is coming in at a satisfactory rate, industry continues active, and the harmful effect of the railroad situation and poor crops was not especially noticeable. Dun's Review today will say:

Various influences, most of them temporary, have caused some recession in the volume of business. Production and distribution have both been lessened appreciably by oppressive heat over a wide area, while in some industries the necessity of repairs has become imperative and in others belated inventories are being taken. Operations at many of the works are also hindered by the scarcity of raw materials and shortage of labor, and the high prices and generally sold-up condition of mills and factories naturally tend to restrict buying. Yet if in some important departments business moves under reduced momentum, in nearly all it is surprisingly large for the midsummer period and previous gains should be augmented as the season advances. Extensive preparations are made for a general resumption of activity in the Fall and Winter, and in certain branches, notably in pig iron, the revival has set in earlier than expected.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade and industry are active, prices of nearly all products are firm or advancing, and reflection of the undeniably poor general crop situation or of the uncertain railroad outlook is sought, almost in vain, in the reports as to trade demand, manufacturing activity, or commercial collections. This is attributed to various causes, least of all, however, to exaggeration as to crop damage, though there is probably some of this to be reckoned with. The general disposition is, in fact, to regard the railroad strike menace as likely to disappear, and to view the high and advancing prices of all farm produce as likely to offset the concededly very moderate yields of cotton, most of the cereals and other agricultural food products. In this connection sight is not lost of the reported large balances of last year's wheat crop left over, and the necessities of Europe alike due to short yields there and to the requirements for what looks like another year of war. That Europe in the last fiscal year took nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of war or near-war materials—one-quarter, indeed, of all our exports—is a concrete fact that is not ignored.

Important contracts for pig iron were closed last week, particularly in steel-making grades. Money continues easy.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—American Sav Bank<Owners' Standard Realty Corp—William Bondy—Harlem Sav Bank<Walsh—George Z. Medalie. Harlem Sav Bank<Kiernans—George Z. Medalie. New York Life Ins Co<Thorn—Alfred Steckler, Jr. Matter of Meyer—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Midtown Holding Co<Ellmont Realty Co—Milton M. Sittenfield. Re Kelly (Meyers)—Mathew P. Doyle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Henry A. Hagen<Frederick E. Hagen—Frederick E. Hagen. William Hughes<Saul Federman—Santiago P. Cahill.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—City of N Y<Orosant Const Co—Joseph L. Prager, Mengalle<Hohwiller—Enos S Booth.

COUNTY COURT—Jenkins, J.—Whitesides<Vest—John Blumenthal.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Germania Life Ins Co<John Brew—Walter L. McLaughlin, Corporate Mtg Co<Vera V. Schramm—Robert J. McLarnon.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Automobile Company to Build at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street—City Acquires Bronx Block for Gary School Work —West Side Deals—Good Suburban Market.

In the Manhattan realty market the feature of importance yesterday was the announcement that the White Company, automobile manufacturer, now on Broadway at Sixty-second Street, had decided to erect a new building for its salesrooms and offices at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The site chosen, the northwest corner of those thoroughfares, is in the heart of the choice apartment-house section, possessing the advantage of being on a 100 foot street in addition to a wide avenue.

The White Company has acquired the three parcels at 466 Park Avenue from Henry B. Anderson, and 49 and 51 East Fifty-seventh Street from the 49-51 East Fifty-seventh Street Company. They are all old dwellings and have been taken on a twenty-one-year lease with an option to purchase. The plot has a frontage of 49 feet on Fifty-seventh Street by 100.5 on Park Avenue. It adjoins the new thirteen-story apartment house being erected on the southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, and the dwelling at 47 East Fifty-seventh Street, purchased by the builders, Edgar J. Levy and Samuel A. Herzog, to protect the southerly light of the new apartment.

The White Company is the first of the large motor concerns to break away from the old automobile centre and choose the growing district of Park Avenue for its offices. The new building, it is said, will not be over five stories in height and will be attractive in architecture.

R. H. Johnston, New York manager of the White Company, in speaking of the proposed change of location said:

"We regard the site as the best in the city for our company. It is generally admitted that Fifty-seventh Street is rapidly becoming the ideal location for retail business of the very high grade. Among other advantages it is the only wide crosstown street which is not obstructed by car-tracks. We also had in mind the early completion of the new rapid transit system, which includes both an express station of the Broadway Subway and an express station of the Lexington Avenue Subway at Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue."

Realty Company Buys Heights Flat.

The Dayton Improvement Company sold to the Nason Realty Company 839 and 841 West 178th Street, a five-story nonelevator apartment on a plot 50 by 100, located between Haven and Northern Avenues. The property was held at $75,000.

West Side Dwellings Traded.

Sigmund Wachsman has purchased from the Procter Estate 319 West 100th Street a five-story American basement house on a lot 20 by 100.11. The buyer gave in part payment the six-story private dwelling, 317 West 173d Street, on a lot 18 by 100. Goodale, Perry & Dwight and Henry Brady were the brokers.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold for Henry Marks to Harry Bowman the three-story dwelling at 208 West 137th Street, on lot 18 by 99.11.

Another Marble Hill Deal.

A. N. Gitterman has sold to M. C. Schaefer 51 Marble Hill Avenue, a 37½-foot plot, for the Marble Hill Real Estate Company, who disposed of another parcel on Marble Hill Avenue last week through the same broker. The size of this plot and its surroundings insure its permanent light and it lends itself to a one-family house improvement which is understood Mr. Schaefer is contemplating erecting on this site for his own occupancy.

City Buys Bronx Block for Gary System.

An entire block containing about twenty-two lots in the Bronx has been purchased by the City of New York for use in connection with the development of the Gary school system. The block is bounded by 188th, 189th Streets, Bathgate Avenue, and Lorillard Place. It has frontages of 180 feet on the streets by 352 feet on the avenues. The plot is diagonally opposite Public School 45, where the Gary school method of instruction has been conducted for the last year.

The property was purchased from St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, which has owned it for several years. Henry Brady was the broker in the deal, with Bryan L. Kennelly as associate broker.

Investor Pays $130,000 for West Bronx Apartment.

The Nehring Company, Jules Nehring, President, has sold to a cash investor 2,479 and 2,485 University Avenue. Two five-story apartment houses on a plot 100 by 100, on the westerly side and between 188th and 190th Streets.

The buildings were constructed under the supervision of John W. Kight of the Osborne Realty Corporation, and are now open for rental. The property was held at $130,000.

Bronx Sales.

F. William Eggret sold for William T. Mapes the private dwelling 669 East 242d Street. In part payment the purchaser gave two free and clear lots in Scarsdale.

William Bartels has sold for the German-American Building and Loan Association the two-story dwelling at Bassford Avenue and Fletcher Place to the Sparta Realty Company, Inc.

As a site for a factory the Phelan Estate and John Monaghan have sold to a foreign corporation a plot fronting 145 feet on Courtlandt Avenue and 163d Street. Nicholson & Co. were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross, with C. C. Gretsinger, has sold for Alexander Shilkeman to an investor a thirteen-room cottage on a plot 80 by 100 feet, located on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold a plot 40 by 100 feet on the north side of Seventy-third Street, 100 feet east of Narrows Avenue, Bay Ridge, for John Putnam.

Long Island.

S. Vernon Mann of Great Neck has sold a part of his extensive acreage estate at the junction of Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound to Mrs. A. M. Booth, who owns the adjoining estate. Baker Crowell negotiated the sale.

White Plains Deals.

J. B. Wohlfarth sold for George Schneider 7, 9, 11, and 13 Chatterton Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., to Empa L. Sommers, who gave in exchange a free and clear farm of 140 acres at Sharon, Conn.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold a house on the New York Post Road, Ridgeview Tract, White Plains, to E. H. Smith for occupancy.

Manhattanite Buys Yonkers Dwelling

Charles E. Hartshorn, Jr., Tax Collector of the City of Yonkers, sold his residence, 65 Belvedere Place, Yonkers, to Walter H. Beebe of New York City. The property, a frame house and garage on a plot 125 by 150 feet, was held at $20,000 and sold free and clear. Mr. Beebe will make extensive alterations prior to occupying the premises. Thomas S. Burke negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Hell & Stern have leased for the George Backer Holding Corporation, in the new building being erected at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, the entire fifth and sixth floors, containing about 35,000 square feet of space, and for Leonard J. Carpenter the fifth floor in the new building adjoining, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-second Street, making a total space of 40,000 feet. The lessee is Max Rubel & Co., Inc., who have taken a long-term lease at a total rental of $150,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased a store at the southwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue to I. Rosenblum.

$50 a Square Foot Rental for Brooklyn Corner.

The Schulte Cigar Company, after negotiations covering a period of one year has leased through Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company a part of the triangular block at the junction of Flatbush, Atlantic, and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn.

The Schulte Company will erect on these premises a one-story building and open a branch establishment. A canopy will be erected over the sidewalk for the protection and convenience of the public. The rental to be paid is over $50 per square foot, which is, as far as is known, the highest rental paid for space in the borough.

$100,000 Garage Site Lease in Brooklyn.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company has leased for the Alco Holding Company a plot on the south side of St. Mark's Avenue, 120 feet west of Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, having a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 130 feet, for a term of years at a total rent of $100,000. A service station for the Willys-Overland Automobile Company will be erected on the site.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, n e corner of 132d st, 24.11x75; five-story flat and stores; J. J. McGrath against D. M. Neuberger et al.; A. E. Gutgsell, attorney; due, $32,944.84; taxes, &c., $707.56; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

21st St, 130 East, n s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9, five-story dwelling; H. H. Jackson against Charles Morrison et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $13,785.76; taxes, &c., $750; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Henry Brady.

141st St, 148 West, s s, 434 ft e of 7th Av, 28x90.11, five-story flat; German Savings Bank against F. C. Schmidt et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $22,128.99; taxes, &c., $650.05; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

153d St, West, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, vacant; Equitable Trust Co. against Bernard Reich et al.; Murray, F. & H., attorneys; due, $22,620.04; taxes, &c., $2,219.93; withdrawn.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4th Av, 242 to 250, s w corner of 20th St, 100x87x irregular; twelve-story loft building; H. I. Ottmann against W. T. Evans et al; F. F. Eiseman, attorney; due, $50,805.30; taxes, &c., $7,060; prior mtg $600,000; adjourned to Dec. 8.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Post Av, s s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, for 2 five-story tenements, 100x105; 302 Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., 302 5th Av, owner; George F. Pelham, Inc., 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Goodridge Av, w s, 220 ft n of 230th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 55x49.10; Virgil V. McNitt, 243d St and Riverdale Av, owner; Dwight L. Bacon, 30th St and Goodridge Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

165th St, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Concourse, for a two-story stone dwelling, 35.8x83, Ursuline Convent; Mary M. Teresa, 1,032 Grand Concourse, Mother Superior, owner; Superior Bache, 1,038 Woodycrest Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bowery, e s, 94.7 ft s of 1st St, to a two, four, and five story mission, New York Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 201 Bowery, owner; T. J. McCullough, 148 West 4th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grand St, n e corner of Mercer St, to 3 five and six story factories and stores; J. W. T. M. Nichols, Thomas St, owner; P. J. McKeon, 217 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

102d St, s s, 129.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, to a two-story garage; J. Bradley, 1 Madison Av, owner; E. J. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 50.9 ft n of Hester St, 20.1x47; Joseph Luongo, et al, to Vincenzo Tisbo, 124 Mott St, Aug. 25, mtg $5,500; attorney, S. Miglionico, 121 Mott St. $100

GREENWICH ST, 216, w s, 26.6x80; Helen H. Hall to Henry J. S. Hall, 51 Riverside Drive, July 27; attorney, John C. Travis, 32 Nassau St. $1

ORCHARD ST, e s, 150.5 ft n of Rivington St, 23x87.10; Annie Seigel to Jacob Rosenthal, Milburn, N. J., Aug. 21; attorney, Meyer Levy, 220 Broadway. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 52.11 ft s of 78th St, 22x117.7; Helen H. Hall to Henry J. S. Hall, 51 Riverside Drive, July 27; attorney, J. C. Travis, 32 Nassau St. $1

WASHINGTON ST, n w corner of Charles Lane, 19.4x63.3; Ida W. Horton to Albert Tuttle, East Fairhaven, Vt., Aug. 16; attorney, E. B. Miller, 49 Cedar St. $100

5TH AV, n e corner of 142d St, —x—; to Exterior St; Peter Duffy to Rose Holding Co., 35 Liberty St, July 10; attorneys, Wesselmann & K., 35 Liberty St. —

35TH ST, n s, 61 ft w of 2d Av, 19.6x49.4; 35th St, n s, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 19.6x49.4; Joseph Wilk to George Pullman, trustee, 88 Doyle Av, Pullman, Ill., Aug. 5; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,393 3d Av. —

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; Martha M. Phillips and another to John J. Bellman, 449 West 44th St, Aug. 10, h. and s.; attorneys, Roe & Hayes, 44 Pine St. $1

95TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 49.8x100.8; Isaac Simons, et al, to Maryland Mortgage Co., 143 Av. D, Aug. 23; attorneys, Weschler-Kohn, 42 Broadway. $100

115TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Ufland to Landorf Realty Corp., 616 5th Av, Aug. 22; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway. $1

115TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Ufland to Landorf Realty Corp., 616 5th Av, Aug. 22; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway. $1

123D ST, n s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Sarah Ufland to Landorf Realty Corp., 616 5th Av, Aug. 22; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway. $1

134TH ST, s s, 315 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Louis Lese to Francis P. Thomas, 157 Halsey St, Brooklyn, Aug. 23; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

140TH ST, n s, 264 ft e of 7th Av, 136x99.11; John J. Rooney, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Aug. 25; attorneys, Woodford, B. & J., 1 Madison Av. $175,000

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; City Real Estate Co. to A. Hupfel's Sons, 3d Av and 161st St, Jan. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway —

SAME PROPERTY; Adolph G. Hupfel to same, July 31, correction deed; same attorney —

SAME PROPERTY; A. Hupfel's Sons to Frances B. Stavracos, 808 Eagle Av.; mtg $16,000, Aug. 21; same attorney. —

LONGFELLOW AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Jackson Construction Co. to Elizabeth Malady, Kingston, Canada, March 20; attorney, Elizabeth Malady, Kingston, Canada —

LOTS 38 and 39, Block 5, map of Morris Park; Louis Dick to Ruth Glide, 347 York St, Jersey City, N. J., ½ part, Aug. 19; attorney, Louis Dick, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City. —

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 375 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; John Heeran to Nora Heeran and another, 348 East 41st St, Feb. 18; attorney, James F. Driscoll, 258 Broadway. —

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 174.4 ft s of Home St, 50x100; Jackson Construction Co. to Caroline K. Clegg, at Hamilton, Ontario, Can. March 20; attorney, Caroline K. Clegg, Hamilton, Ontario. —

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 63.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x100; Joseph E. Ismay to Hy. Malkan, 220 Riverside Drive, Aug. 7; attorney, Van Ness & V. 220 Broadway. —

UNIVERSITY AV, 2.211, w s, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Christina Richberg and ano., 2,348 University Av, mtg $7,500, Aug. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. —

WEBSTER AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 100x121 to w s 5th Av Brook 100.4x112.10; D. A. T. Realty Corp. to Nista Construction Co., Inc., 655 East 189th St; mtg $11,000, Aug. 24; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway. —

189TH ST, 475 East, n s, 16.8x100; Ann Lenahan to May McGovern, 475 East 189th St, mtg $3,000, July 28; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 148th St and Willis Av. —

206TH ST, 141 East, n s, 25x100; Sarah Scheff to Carl S. Steffenhagen, 208 East 154th St, mtg $4,950 Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway —

242D ST, 669 East, n s, 34.1x70x33.4x —; William T. Mapes to Minnie Mazziotta, 141 South 17th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $3,200, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. —

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, e s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26.9x100.6; Joseph Wittman to Sadie Margolies, 108 East 111th St, Aug. 17, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Berg, 949 Broadway. $2,500

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 109th St, 20x82.9; William V. McCarthy to Mary Ann McCarthy, 2½ West 113th St, June 1, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St. $4,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 79 ft n of 26th St, 19.9x100; John W. Bogart to Zachary T. Piercy, 304 West 89th St, Aug. 24, mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William A. Jones, Jr., 233 Broadway. $1,000

3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 123d St, 26.5x8ux irregular; John P. O'Brien and another, exrs. to N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, Aug. 24, 3 years; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 32 Wall St. $20,000

7TH AV, n e corner of 131st St, 199.10x125; Loretta Corporation to Louis Jarmulowsky and another, 160 West 87th St, July 15, due as per bond; attorney, S. Jarmulowsky Bank, 54 Canal St. $70,000

57TH ST, s s, 185.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25x95; Rachel Ryshpan et al. to Louise M. Brown, Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 22, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $8,000

22D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Christopher J. Sparks to Horace Porter et al., trustees, Stony Ford, N. Y., Aug. 22, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $10,000

47TH ST, w s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 37.6x100.5; Joseph F. Stillemans to Belgian Society of Benevolence, Sept. 28, 1871, Aug. 18, prior mtg $14,000, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, Joseph F. Stillemans, 10 Bridge St. $3,000

119TH ST, 113 West, n s, 188 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; John Jaburg to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 22, due as per bond. $7,500

126TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; John F. Shelly to Y. Everit Macy and another, trustees, Scarboro, N. Y., Aug. 24, 3 years; attorneys, Gwinn & D., 5 Nassau St. $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Valentine E. Macy and another, trustees, Scarboro, N. Y., prior mtg $10,000, Aug. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c., attorneys, same. $2,500

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Frances B. Stavracos to A. Hupfel's Sons, 161st St and 3d Av, Aug. 23, installments; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway —

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 24.10x100; also 153th St, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; also 154th St, n s, 216.8 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 16.8x100; William M. Paul to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, Aug. 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 238 East 138th St. $260

FIELDSTON ROAD, s w corner of lane or road from Riverside Av to Broadway, —x—; Peter B. Sharp to Joseph F. Benziger, 2,227 Andrews Av, Aug. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,700

HULL AV, e s, 32.4 ft n of 206th St, 75x100; Adela Harrington to Edward J. Schaefler, 1,037 Hoe Av, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway —

MONTGOMERY AV, e s, 375 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Nora Heeran to James Gormley, 306 East 37th St, Aug. 18, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. Driscoll, 258 Broadway. $100

MORRIS ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 25.5x148.9; Mary C. Tarbox to Millicent T. Roelker, 61 East 90th St, Aug. 3, 3 years; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St. $16,000

163D ST, 311 East, n s, 87.9x85; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, Aug. 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 238 East 138th St. $375

242D ST, 669 East, n s, 34.1x70x33.4x —; Minnie Mazzlotta to Frederick W. Exgert, 652 East 241st St, prior mtg $2,500, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $400

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,599, store and basement; Legend Realty Corporation to Morris Simmons, 3,599 Broadway, 1 year, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Brown & B., 299 Broadway —

3D AV, 511, 17th floor; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 1 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, R. Marsh, 86 Liberty St. $4,000

11TH ST, 306 East; all; George W. Acritelli and another to Joseph Handler, 529 East 12th St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorneys, House & H., 115 Broadway. $1,080

51ST ST, 32 West, all; Andon Corporation to Raymond W. Jones et al., 33 West 51st St, 10 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway —

57TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 39x80.5, all; May W. White and another to 51 East Fifty-seventh Street Co., 320 5th Av, 21 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $7,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST BROADWAY, 542; Oriental Fireproof Sash & Door Co. against Abraham and Louis Gerstenzang, owners; York Building Co., contractor. $359

3D AV, 523 to 529; Friestedt Underpinning Co. against Surprise Building Co., owner; Kay Bee Construction Co., contractor. $340

36TH ST, 512 West; M. W. Kellogg Co against James Curran Manufacturing Co., owner and contractor. $200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 890; Alfred B. Carucci against Benjamin C. Faulkner et al; June 26, 1916. $447

82D ST, 41 to 49 West; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against Crescourt Realty Co., et al; June 6, 1916 (by bond). $153

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,674; Linda L. Stephenson against Harry S. Wollenstein, executor, et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wood, Cook & Seltz.

6TH ST, 738; Bertha Rubin against Michael Kramer et al.; amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. W. Kahn.

7TH ST, n e s, 105 ft e of Av D, 20x98.8; Aaron Korngold against Ida Kraus et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. Hellinger.

58TH ST, 440 West, and 9th Av, 627; Second National Bank of Hoboken against Leopold Leicht et al; action to declare lien; attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

112TH ST, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av, 31.8x100.11; Henry S. Bowron et al. against Marie Kahrs et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bullowa & Bullowa.

118TH ST, 304 East; Lilly Neumann against Bertha Cohn et al; amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bullowa & Bullowa.

125TH ST, 130 to 132 East, and Lexington Av, 2,116; George A. Gardner against Louis Lese et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Gibbs.

138TH ST, 634 and 636 West; V. Everit Macy et al. against Dallas Realty and Construction Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reed, Gwinn & Deming.

Bronx.

3D AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 135th St, 25.7x34.4, lots 97 and 98, map of property known as Lohbauer Park, 24th Ward; St. Peter's Av, n s, 248.3 ft e of Walker Av, 75x97.1; Nora A. Hallahan against Margaret V. Kreiner et al.; partition suit; attorneys, McKeown & Flynn.

181ST ST, s s, 182 ft w of Grove St, 44x150; Hallett B. White against George White et al.; partition; attorneys, Crawford, Harris & Goodwin.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MADISON M. JONES, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH SCHIFFER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

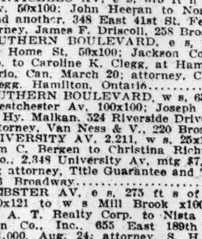
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant eighty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Columbus (formerly 9th) Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with said street forty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of said street, forty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street numbers 64 and 66 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated New York, August 4, 1916.

WILLIAM L. O'CONOR, Referee.

EZEKIEL PINMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street Nos. are 64 and 66 West 88th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is thirty-five hundred and forty dollars, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of August, 1916, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred twenty-one 74-100 dollars, with interest from August 3rd, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises above described are sold subject to the covenants and restrictions contained in a deed recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,047 of Conveyances, at Page 62; also to an encroachment upon said premises by the westerly wall of the building adjoining on the west to the extent of one and one-half (1½) inches; also to encroachments by stoop and stoop ledge of the premises adjoining on the east also to the rights of the owners and tenants of premises adjoining on the west to use the areas and steps in front of the areas or cellar, and also subject to a first mortgage for forty thousand ($40,000) dollars, and the interest due thereon from March 1, 1916, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 4, 1916.

WILLIAM L. O'CONOR, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347, Tariff act, approved October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 3 feather ornaments, 1 pkg. Wing Bird Plumage, 1 pkg. (2) Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, Bird of Paradise Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 10 Wild Birds, 1 Bunch Aigrettes, 4 wings of Wild Birds, 1 Aigrette, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 case Stuffed Birds, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes; 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Bird Skin, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 7 Swan Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Wild Birds, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Wild Bird Head, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 4 Feathers, 1 Bird of Paradise, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, Crude Feathers and Skins of Wild Ducks, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Paradise Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 Stuffed Bird, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Paradise Feathers.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 13, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated August 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

For the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347 Tariff Act, Oct. 3rd, 1913, I have seized and hold certain Bird of Paradise Feathers.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Sept. 6th, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Aug. 22d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSH

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A slight depression is central tonight over the Florida peninsula. It has been attended by heavy rains with thunderstorms and moderately high winds on the coast. Elsewhere the weather has been fair, with a few scattered showers in the Missouri Valley, the upper lake region, and the Southwest.

Weather east of the Mississippi will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday, except that showers are indicated for the South Atlantic States and Florida. Temperature changes will be small and generally unimportant.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light northwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable, showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, not much change in temperature.

New England and Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
8 A. M.	70	64	4 P. M.	79	84
9 A. M.	69	62	6 P. M.	77	82
9 A. M.	74	71	9 P. M.	70	78
12 M.	79	81	11 P. M.	67	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature 84 degrees at 3:30 P. M., minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
4:58—68-70 E. 118th; not given	$200
6:35—198 Spring St.; Jacob Ferdon	Slight
9:35—3,210 B'way; Harry Zimerly	Slight
11:40—108 W. 134th; not given	Slight
11:50—Brook Av. and 149th St., (auto;) Joseph Dolen	Not given
P. M.	
12:30—126 Sheriff St.; Pauline Friedman	Slight
3:45—481 Brook Av.; Fannie Silverman	Slight
4:25—1,159 3 Av.; W. J. Lynch	None
4:45—Foot Whitehall St.; city property	$100
5:00—Bronx Park Av. and 177 St.; New Haven Railroad	$50
5:40—47 Greenwich St.; M. Chernok	Slight
5:43—138 E. 285 St.; Mrs. —— Hyman	Slight
6:25—224 E. 56 St.; not given	None
6:30—10 E. 115 St.; Israel Bloom	Slight
7:15—217 W. 66 St.; Chas. Shy	Slight
7:20—725 Morris Park Av.; L. Gorrest	Slight
7:50—501 W. 178 St.; Louis Lasoron	Slight
8:00—120 2 St.; Max Causlund	Slight
8:30—31 Crosby St.; Owen E. Goldfarb	None
8:45—1,78b Lexington Av.; not given	Slight
9:15—806 E. 11 St.; Finkelstein & Jacoby	Slight
10:30—171-177 Broome St.; Dora Bernstein	Slight
10:45—1,678 Anthony Av.; Catharine Renest	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Resignations accepted: Major C. Matlock, 2d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; Capts. H. C. Elwood, 74th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; J. H. E. Ordg, M. C., N. G.; J. N. G.; G. T. Patston, 1st Inf., N. G.; J. N. G.; K. J. Schumann, 3d Inf., Tenn. N. G.; J. L. Shaw, 2d Inf., N. C. N. G.; A. W. Weiner, 2d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; Lieut. Col. Glynn, 6th Inf., N. G.; and A. H. Furlong, 7th Inf., Ill. N. G.; 1st Lts. D. D. Guilfoil, Corps of Engrs., Ill. N. G.; H. R. Aitick, Jr., 1st Inf., Ga. N. G.; W. G. C. Kimball, Jr., 1st F. A., Mass. N. G.; and Thos. M. Langston, 5th Inf., Ga. N. G.; 2d Lts. J. Baker, 10th F. A., Conn. N. G.; J. F. Hyland, 12th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; A. H. Harvey, 25d Inf., N. Y. N. G.; B. Hall, 1st Inf., N. G.; H. Wells, 2d Inf., Ga. N. G.; W. L. Willis, 5th Inf., Neb. N. G., and T. B. Lacey, 3d Inf., Iowa N. G.

First Lt. W. A. Blain, Sig. Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps.

Second Lt. C. C. Stokely, 8th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey for appointment and duty as aid de camp on his staff.

The board appointed under orders of Aug. 22 for examination of officers to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators in the aviation section of the Sig. Corps, is dissolved.

A board to consist of Major F. P. Lahm, Sig. Corps; 1st Lts. H. A. Dargue, Sig. Corps; F. J. Smith and J. F. Trunx,-M. R. C., and 2d Lt. P. G. Hatcher, 6th Inf., is appointed to meet at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, for examination of officers to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators.

Following 2d Lts., aviation students, now at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for rating as Jr. Mil. Aviators: Infantry—D. Johnson, 19th; M. F. Harmon, Jr., and H. C. Davidson, 27th, and C. W. Russell, 8th; Cavalry—M. Kirby, 3d, and W. A. Robertson, 11th.

Maj. J. M. Petty, Philippine Scouts, (Captain of Inf.,) is relieved from detail as Major of Philippine Scouts, Sept. 15; is assigned to the 12th Inf. as Captain, and will join that regiment.

Name of Capt. R. I. Rees, 3d Inf., to be detached, Sept. 16, and name of Capt. J. M. Petty, Inf., removed.

Transfers of Capts. of Inf. announced: P. Hurst, 3d, to 19th, and C. S. Frank, 19th, to 3d.

1st Lt. A. C. Woods, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to Ft. Bayard (N. M.) General Hospital for duty.

1st Lt. W. A. Frankland, M. R. C., to active duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., until Sept. 6; then to his home and stand relieved from further active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. L. Deitrick, 7th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Sept. 24, will report on his present duties and retain his present station.

2d Lt. C. Grant, Cav., recently reappointed in the army with rank from July 12, 1916, is assigned to 17th Cav. He will report Sept. 23 to Commanding Officer at Ft. Jay, N. Y., for temporary duty; then to his regiment.

Lt. Col. W. E. Welsh, 23d Inf., N. Y. N. G., upon relief from present duties will join his regiment.

Leaves: Capt. C. F. Martin, Cav., 14 days, and 2d Lt. E. S. Boudinot, 2d Inf., Iowa N. G., 20 days' extension.

The Navy.

Capt. J. Hood, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Commanders H. Williams, the Rhode Island, to the New Hampshire; and G. P. Chase, the New Hampshire, to command the Culgoa.

Lt. G. W. Kenyon, Naval Acad., to the Ohio.

Jr. Grade Lts. A. M. Penn, Phila. Yard, Sept. 30, to connection fitting out the Wilkes and, on board when commissioned; H. V. Bryan, the Buffalo, to receiving ship at New York, and R. C. Parker, Naval Acad., to the Winslow.

Ensign A. F. Offley, the Columbia, to the Constellation, and W. H. Porter, Training Sta., Newport, R. I., to the Columbia.

Chief Bosn. E. J. Damon, Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I., to the Washington.

Bosn. J. Roberts, the South Dakota, to the Buffalo.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Cols. C. G. Long, Phila. Barracks, continue duty at headquarters, and L. H. Moses, 1st Brig., Santo Domingo, to Naval Hospital, Washington, sick.

Capts. W. Hopkins, N. Y. Barracks, to Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, and E. T. Fryer, 1st Brigade, Hayti, to resume duty Phila. Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Alert, at La Haina, H. I., and the Celtic at Guantanamo.

SAILED.—Buffalo and South Dakota, San Francisco, for San Diego; Paraco, Philadelphia, for Rappahannock Spit; Reid, Washington for Piney Point, and the Vulcan, Guantanamo for Norfolk, via Port-au-Prince.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The public schools may be kept open on Columbus Day and Election Day, owing to the delay in beginning the new school year.

P. S. 162, Brooklyn, and P. S. 38, Manhattan, will keep their girl graduates for a ninth-year course. This will be devoted to instruction in industrial work.

District Superintendents have been directed to conduct conferences for the instruction of the teaching and supervising staff in the new syllabus in physical training and hygiene. It is the wish of President Willcox of the Board of Education that this instruction should be made in connection with the "teachers' institute" which will be in session from Sept. 11 to 25.

It is hoped to hold registration days for pupils on Sept. 20, 21, and 22.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —GLADYS W. ZIEGLER, plaintiff, against THOMAS A. HOWELL, HELEN A. HOWELL, WILLIAM ZIEGLER, Jr., ERNEST A. BIGELOW, MORTIMER BISHOP, and LEONA HOLDING CORPORATION, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, July 21st, 1916.

SWAN, MOORE & DANFORTH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant Helen A. Howell:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the New York Supreme Court for the County of New York made by Mr. Justice Francis B. Delehanty, dated the 24th day of August, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New York in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Yours, &c.,

SWAN, MOORE & DANFORTH, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 26: Sergs. W. E. Voss, 39 to 63, excused from reserve duty for 90 days; A. M. Taylor, 274 to 278, assignment changed from bicycle to motor cycle duty. Mounted Patrol., with horse and equip., A. W. McKean, Traf. Div., Sub-div. E, to 283. Patrol. H. C. Petermann, 172 to B. H. Ft. Squad, assigned to corridors, B'klyn headquarters building.

Temporary assignments: Capt. Richard O'Connor, commanding 9 I. D., to command 10 I. D., in addition to own, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 4. Mtd. Lt. A. J. Gumbrecht, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, in charge Div. of Trans., Bur. Repairs and Supplies, 8 A. M., Aug. 28, during absence of Mtd. Lt. in charge. Patrol. P. J. Sheehy, 29, to 80, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 12 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; Joseph Sheppard, 169, to B. B. H. Squad, as chauffeur of mail car, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; A. A. Austin, 144, and Harry Dick, 169, to 3 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 24; Joseph Carroll, 150, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in corridors, B'klyn headquarters building, 8 A. M., Aug. 24, to 4 P. M., Aug. 26; T. F. Hughes, 174, to 11 I. D., clerical duty, 15 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 28.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. W. F. Boettler, 10 I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 4, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. A. Smith, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; Sidney Turkheimer, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; P. F. Quinn, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 10; F. S. Mondo, 33, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; M. E. Loughran, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; Thomas Byron, 149, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 26; W. F. Denloe, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 27.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. A. S. Kasinsky, 37, 7:30 P. M., Aug. 3, to 12 P. M., Aug. 17; J. A. Whitmore, 43, 9:45 A. M., Aug. 18, during disability; G. W. Tindall, 61, 9:30 P. M., Aug. 5, to 12 P. M., Aug. 14; W. A. Ludwig, 164, 7:20 P. M., Aug. 5, to 12 P. M., Aug. 12; John Reyelts, 165, 2:50 P. M., Aug. 10, to noon, Aug. 16; O. H. Newman, 170, 4:10 P. M., July 16, to noon, Aug. 16; F. W. J. Cooper, 171, 7:10 P. M., Aug. 17, during disability; E. S. Gardner, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. A, 12:55 A. M., Aug. 21, during disability:

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Dunn, 35, to take effect noon, Aug. 22.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. J. J. Dunn, 35, to take effect 12:05 P. M., Aug. 22.

The following deaths are reported: Sergt. T. F. O'Grady, 283; 2:45 P. M., Aug. 24; Patrol. Arthur Connell, 63, 8 A. M., Aug. 22.

The following advancements to grades are ordered, effective as indicated:

PATROLMEN.

To $1,400 Grade, Sept. 11.—J. J. Conway, 6; J. H. White, 6; J. P. Hess, 16; R. Strunk, 21; J. J. Curtin, 25; J. Wich, 31; J. P. Manley, 36; H. Mayer, 43; A. E. Esselborn, 99; L. F. Mall, 154; G. Metzger, 164; A. S. Naurod, 6; J. A. Sauter, 15 G. P. Mueller, 18; F. A. Benkler, 22; A. J. Harris, 29; M. J. Cannan, 32; P. Scalley, 36; H. Immen, 68; J. F. McCausland, 151; O. Schwarz, 163; G. L. Smith, Traffic C.

To $1,400 Grade, Sept. 12.—Hans Amundson, 42.

To $1,350 Grade, Sept. 12.—J. F. Kirwan, 5; J. J. Gallagher, 6; J. P. Dowling, 16; O. B. Huebner, 21; W. J. Huben, 28; L. F. Cosgriff, 31; T. M. Morrissey, 36; J. Bremner, 39; J. E. Steel, 149; J. F. A. Donlan, 152; J. Dombrowski, 162; L. M. Fallon, 172; M. Geier, 285; F. A. Crowley, B. H. S.; T. J. Hunt, 6; V. Christiano, 6; P. J. Gettings, 18; H. Bauer, 23; W. F. Norton, 31; H. F. Hettrick, 35; M. Maltz, 38; J. J. Farrell, 43; C. McGovern, 150; W. P. Dorgan, 152; A. D. Sinclair, 172; H. C. Grossarth, 172. M. F. Quinn, 285; L. H. Noennich, B. H. S.

To $1,350 grade: F. G. Whistle, 276, Sept. 4; F. Schwartz, 38 Sept. 11.

To $1,150 grade, Sept. 2.—G. R. Mauch, 2; H. J. Graebner, 25; M. Fasiglione, 26; F. W. Hopp, 26; S. A. Campoeli, 28; W. F. Bloch, 28; A. McNulty, 28; G. B. Mooney, 28; J. Koenig, 28; J. J. Maloney, 28; E. Gaudiose, 31; E. S. L. Porter, 32; W. J. Seeger, 32; C. H. Welss, 32; M. F. Curtin, 32; M. P. McDonough, 43; S. Mazurkiewicz, 143; D. J. Case, 147; E. T. Koch, 152; F. A. Wanek, 152; J. Mohrenberg, 154; F. Barbar, 158; E. Herd, 159; H. O'Donnell, 160; W. J. Sarvis, 161; M. J. Clifford, 167; D. J. Haviland, 172; T. M. Reilly, 172; J. P. McGannon, 174; Bishop, Jr., McDonald, Traffic C.; J. Quagliano 5; J. M. Dynan, 26; G. A. Fuchs, 26; C. A. Haasis, 26; A. M. Bayen, 28; M. O'Keefe, 28; P. T. McGough, 28; C. Marcham, 28; T. Horigan, 28; H. Kelly, 28; T. Connolly, 32; F. Rauch, 32; E. Tuman, 32; H. Vail, 32; S. Fein, 33; J. G. Pittschau, 143; H. Storz, 146; M. J. Sullivan, 149; W. Glynn, 149; P. Farrell, 149; F. C. Manning, 153; R. Bolles, 153; W. Petersohn, 160; F. Mershon, 160; P. J. Keenan, 166; W. J. L. Duffy, 170; G. A. Stoffers, 174; A. A. Nagel, 174; J. M. Carroll, 285; L. F. Ryan, 4th Dist.; G. J. Doerr, B. H. S.

To $1,150 grade, Sept. 4: E. E. R. Zipf, 2; W. D. Byrnes, 26; J. O'Hara, 28; L. F. Mazzone, 28; F. Schneider, 32; J. Larz, 65; H. Muller, 137; E. Muratore, 169; G. N. Faust, 25; A. T. Nelson, 28; J. Moloney, 28; F. F. Quinn, 32; P. J. Bellochi, 35; H. J. Scharp, 153; H. Dufner, 169.

To $1,150 grade, Sept. 5: W. J. McKeever, 2; H. J. Porter, 28; A. Kunze, 28; J. T. Shea, 32; M. J. Tracy, 32; F. B. Westervelt, 32; S. Kieturakis, 32; L. W. R. Leach, 145; W. F. Pfannkuch, 166; G. E. Feller, 26; E. T. O'Connor, 28; T. J. Cassidy, 28; W. Schmidt, 32; H. Thummel, 32; J. J. Quinliven, 32; J. J. McDonough, 152; M. J. Howley, 159; M. J. Dobson, 169.

The following members of the force having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, fines are imposed as indicated:

LIEUTENANTS.

S. Aiken, 2, June 19, failed to notify prisoner of right to use telephone and also of right to use stamped envelope; 3 days.

D. J. Hogan, 17, Aug. 1, failed to leave address while on vacation; 1 day.

PATROLMEN.

J. Brodsky, 5, July 21, absent from post, sitting on chair in office; failed to obtain permission, failed to make entry; 2 days.

S. S. Fuchs, 13, March 31, absent from flashlight post, in premises, with hat and coat off, smoking; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 5 days.

S. Rosenthal, 21, June 22, absent from post; failed to obtain permission, failed to make entry; 4 days.

C. H. J. Connors, 26, March 18, failed to prevent, discover or report a burglary; improper patrol; 2 days on two charges.

W. M. Morrison, 28, July 16, absent from post, in company with a patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 2 days.

J. Sodereiner, 35, July 12, absent from outgoing roll call; one-half day.

H. I. Rosenberg, 88, July 27, absent from outgoing roll call, one-half day.

H. E. A. Rohde, 30, April 25, absent from outgoing roll call, 4 days; July 10, absent from outgoing roll call, one-half day.

D. J. McNichol, 42d, (attached to 5 when charges were preferred,) July 24, failed to report at outgoing roll call; one-half day.

W. G. Agnew, 42, July 18, standing in front of an open window leading to rear room of liquor saloon, drinking from a beer glass; 10 days.

F. C. Flick, 61, July 19, absent from post, in rear room of a store; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 1 day.

C. W. Sturges, 62d, July 13, failed to return to post after fire on adjoining post, standing at bar in liquor saloon; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 3 days.

S. Rosenfeld, 62, (attached to 21 when charges were preferred,) July 20, improper patrol; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 2 days.

M. Collins, 83d, July 10, improper patrol, sitting in a doorway smoking; 2 days.

C. Festa, 146, April 3, absent from post, standing in hallway of premises; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 4 days.

G. O'Brien, 147, July 6, off post, in company with two patrolmen; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 2 days.

G. B. Grieco, 147, July 27, standing in company with a patrolman, drinking a pale amber-colored fluid from a drink mixer, 8 days.

J. Donegan, 149, July 19, absent from reserve duty, one-half day.

Z. Bates, 152, July 21, while assigned to duty in an ambulance picking up cases of infantile paralysis and in uniform entered liquor saloon; drank a glass of amber-colored liquid; failed to prevent people from congregating about said ambulance, which contained children afflicted with infantile paralysis, 20 days.

E. Beron, 155, July 20, absent from post, standing in front of premises; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission, one-half day.

C. Bollenbach, 155, July 27, while in uniform, rode in private automobile, one-half day.

John Keating, 156, (attached to 147, when charges were preferred,) July 6, off post, in company with two patrolmen; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

J. J. Tormey, 160, July 1, absent from post, in an office with cap and blouse off; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

J. J. Waters, 160, July 1, absent from post, in an office with cap and blouse off; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

J. Honold, 162, May 16, swore falsely while testifying at trial of a patrolman, 5 days.

J. M. Coffey, 169, Aug. 2, absent from post, lying in saloon under a pavilion; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 4 days.

R. R. Byrnes, 169, July 27, absent from special post, drinking a pale amber-colored fluid from a drink mixer in company with a patrolman, 8 days.

J. F. Somers, 169, Aug. 2, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 4 days.

P. S. Quinn, 169, July 8, absent from post, in vestibule of a hotel, apparently drinking from a glass; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 8 days.

P. S. Quinn, 169, (attached to 28 when charges were preferred,) March 8, absent from reserve duty, 2 days; March 16, absent from post, in hallway of premises with a patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days; March 16, absent from post, coming from basement of hospital; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

W. R. Gell, 172, July 3, absent from outgoing roll call, 2 days, July 3, absent from outgoing roll call, 1 day.

T. J. Sullivan, 174, July 8, failed to report at booth during his tour of patrol, 8 days.

The following members of the force, having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, are hereby reprimanded:

SERGEANT.

J. A. McGrath, 10, July 31, failed to properly supervise patrolmen; absent from post, coming from workshop with two patrolmen; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

PATROLMEN.

T. Meehan, 6, (attached to 149 when charges were preferred,) July 28, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Des, 18, Aug. 2, failed to report at the gymnasium at time directed by Lieutenant.

M. J. Doherty, 26, July 26, failed to make entry to report result of investigation by him of an alleged assault; failed to make entry relative to quitting post in performance of duty.

J. B. Mahoney, 28, March 16, absent from post, in hallway of premises with patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

T. J. Moore, 152, July 17, failed to take action relative to an unmuzzled and unlicensed dog.

J. F. Timony, 154, July 24, absent from post, riding on a car; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

M. Flaschetti, 156, July 27, absent from post, standing in rear room of shoe repair shop; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

J. L. O'Gorman, 278, Aug. 2, absent from booth, coming from direction of grocery store; failed to make entry; failed to make entry.

T. O'Connor, 281, July 15, absent from special post, in conversation with a patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

The following members of the force having passed the probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint are hereby reprimanded:

PATROLMEN.

H. Padian, 18, March 20, absent from post, in shoe repair shop; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

F. Murtha, 18, May 9, while in booth, was sitting in a position that was not observing and was apparently asleep.

O. P. Huebner, 21, May 31, absent from post, in a stable; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. J. Mulligan, 25, May 1, improper patrol.

J. E. Hunt, 28, Jan. 26, insolent when questioned by superior.

P. Boet, 33, Jan. 29, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

C. W. P. Kleine, 38, May 26, improper patrol, sitting.

F. W. Claus, 39, April 28, failed to properly search prisoner and did not take from said prisoner safety razor blades which he used to cut himself.

J. L. Sullivan, 43, March 21, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

Peter Mulvihill, 43, Feb. 22, improper patrol.

Joseph Faber, 63, Feb. 16, absent from post, seated in a chair in tailor's store; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

W. P. Billar, 65, March 19, failed to enforce Sabbath law; failed to take proper action when violation of said law was called to his attention.

J. L. Weis, 66, May 17, absent from post, in a hotel; failed to obtain permission.

C. J. Goodyear, 68, May —, absent from post; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

J. Feehan, 70, (attached to 66 when charges were preferred,) May 24, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Shaughnessy, 144, (attached to 148 when charges were preferred,) April 17, improper patrol.

H. Volberg, 149, March 17, absent from post, standing in hallway of premises; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; March 19, absent from post, coming from hallway; failed to obtain permission.

F. Kiernan, 150, April 3, improper patrol; failed to signal.

J. C. Konrad, 154, April 25, improper patrol.

H. J. Schroeder, 154, April 3, absent from post; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

C. E. Wilson, 154, March 27, while off duty, in full uniform, standing in room adjoining barroom of liquor saloon.

P. J. O'Rourke, 159, Nov. 24, 1915, improper patrol and absent from post and lying in barber chair with coat and cap off; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

E. Hynes, 159, May 17, failed to report at station house at termination of his services in the Corporation Counsel's office, and was seated in a chair in a boothblack parlor.

J. McQuillan, 161, Nov. 17, 1915, absent from post, standing inside front door of liquor saloon; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

H. P. McDonagh, 169, Jan. 22, failed to properly care for department blanket; without permission took a blanket which was not assigned to him and allowed same to become damaged; failed to report damage to blanket; allowed horse assigned to him to run away and return to stable and failed to report such fact.

J. T. Delaney, 172, March 9, absent from post, in hallway adjoining liquor saloon; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. S. Morisey, 174, Jan. 22, absent without leave from reserve duty.

T. F. Normovie, 274, March 23, absent from post, in engine room of public school, smoking; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

C. F. Busse, 275, March 23, absent from post, failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

F. Brewer, 275, March 29, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

T. A. Stapleton, 275, March 29, absent from post, sitting in an office; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

C. F. Weekes, 283, May 18, absent from post, on adjoining post; failed to have memorandum book in his possession; failed to obtain permission.

J. Kraemer, 290, Nov. 16, 1915, improper patrol.

P. Damiano, Central Office, (attached to 148 when charges were preferred,) March 24, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

W. J. Farrell, Central Office, (attached to 278 when charges were preferred,) April 25, absent from post; failed to notify station house of leaving post; failed to enter in booth blotter time of leaving and returning to booth.

J. Reuben, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, Feb. 2, absent from post, coming from premises; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

The following members of the force, having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, charges are hereby dismissed:

PATROLMEN.

L. J. Cummings, 1, July 31, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

T. J. Fitzpatrick, 2, July 31, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

B. McGuire, 10, July 31, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Sapsin, 13, July 31, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

H. Lavin, 14, July 31, absent from strike duty assignments; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Gross, 15, July 31, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

T. F. Sullivan, 16, July 31, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Propper, 17, July 31, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

W. J. Straney, 18, July 10, failed to leave address when going away with leave.

J. F. O'Malley, 18, July 10, failed to leave address when going away with leave.

M. P. McGarry, 18, July 10, failed to leave address when going away with leave.

J. Murphy, 18, July 10, failed to leave address when going away with leave.

E. McGovern, 26, July 21, without just cause struck a man two blows on the head with his night stick, causing a laceration of the scalp.

J. F. Hyland, 79, July 7, failed to send two signals.

C. S. Robinson, 162, July 20, improper patrol.

A. Scholz, 160, July 26, absent from post, standing in a stable shed with his horse; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. E. Cone, 171, July 16, failed to proceed promptly to court with some papers, causing delay in proceedings in court.

C. R. Fetscher, 172, July 29, absent from camp without permission and in liquor premises.

T. Delaney, 172, July 13, while off duty, standing in a barroom of a liquor saloon with his uniform cap and blouse off.

J. G. Becker, 285, July 17, absent from post; failed to obtain permission.

P. Sullivan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, July 29, absent from training camp without permission and in liquor premises; at entrance of said premises, struck a man in the face with his fist.

A. Winnegar, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, July 29, absent from training camp without permission and in liquor premises

Patrol. J. J. Dunn, 35, to take effect 12:05 P. M., Aug. 22.

The following deaths are reported: Sergt. T. F. J. O'Grady, 283; 2:45 P. M., Aug. 24; Patrol. A. Connell, 63, 8 A. M., Aug. 22.

Fire Department.

Special leaves of absence granted: Capt. D. J. Murray, Eng. 230, 2 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; Fire., 1st grade, Charles Kelly, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; Fire., 1st grade, W. J. Martin, Eng. 42, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; Fire., 1st grade, J. B. Holahan, Eng. 63, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; Fire., 2d grade, J. A. Gannon, No. 2, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for Superintendent of Garage has been issued: T. F. Winters, 87; George Strobridge, 86.50; Charles A. Duerr, 86; Edward P. McDowell, 84.50; Charles H. Christensen, 83; Irving Bernstein, 82.50; Henry R. Read, 81.50; Byron K. Callan, 79.50; John J. McCroarty, 78; John D. Regan, 78; John S. Hornow, 77; Edwin C. Dobbins, 77; Clinton Hazen, 76.50; Mark E. Arend, 76.50; Joseph J. Magrath, 76.50; Paul Cimitotti, 75; Morris C. Klein, 75; Frank Berry, 75; Harvey V. Mitchell, 75; Charles H. Pine, Jr., 73; James T. Barrow, 72.50; H. Van Vorst, 71.50; Charles H. Bohn, 71; Jacob Hemmer, 70.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the fact that in the open competitive examination for junior engineer, mining, for men only, scheduled to be held on Oct. 11 and 12, in the subject of "mining operations," which has a weight of 30 in this examination, there will be two series of questions, one on coal mining and the other on metal mining operations. Competitors may be examined in either one or both of these two series of questions, according to their own expressed desires.

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TEUTONIC PLOT SEEN IN SMUGGLING CASE

Government Suspects Organized Band Sent Reservists and Mail to Germany.

SECRET LETTERS TO BERLIN

Charge That German Reservists Were Smuggled on Board Scandinavian Liners.

The Federal authorities, acting through the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, began yesterday an investigation of the alleged unneutral activities of certain persons who are said to have been engaged in the secret transmission of mail from this country to Germany, and may also have been engaged in the smuggling of Teutonic reservists from this country to Sweden, or some other neutral European country, from which it was easy to continue the journey into Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey. The smuggling of reservists would not in itself constitute a violation of American laws unless fraudulent American passports were used.

The suspicion that a well-organized and frequently used underground system of mail transmission has been in effect for months past between the United States and Germany was one of the unexpected outcomes of the arrest of Hans Edward Thompson of 64 West 107th Street, and Frederick Uffelman, a landing agent employed by the Scandinavian-American Steamship Line, last Friday, who were charged with attempting to smuggle jewelry valued at $25,000 through the port of New York.

The revised statutes of the United States prohibit the carrying of mail on ocean liners except as part of the regular Government mail.

Mail Sent to Deutsches Bank.

The Deutsches Bank, in Berlin, is named as one of the concerns in Germany to which mail by the "private express route" was addressed. Other equally important concerns, as well as prominent individuals, as said to have been among the consignees to whom the mail was addressed. A representative of the Deutsches Bank, in New York, according to the Federal authorities, has admitted having intrusted mail to Uffelman for delivery in Europe. This and other information tending to verify the existence of the secret mail service came out in the course of an examination of witnesses who were called to the Custom House to testify in the case of Uffelman and Thompson.

Uffelman and Thompson, both of whom are in the Tombs in default of bail, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon on the smuggling charge. Nothing in the complaint referred to the illegal mail service or any rumored smuggling of reservists from this country into the countries of the Central Powers.

That the smuggling of reservists might figure in the case was intimated by Mark Alter, the lawyer who represented the prisoners at the hearing before Commissioner Houghton.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Alter to the commissioner, "that the defendants were concerned in aiding any Germans out of this country, or that they had anything to do with getting such persons through the so-called British blockade, or that they ever received money for conveying papers or business communications to Germany, even if they engaged in such a venture."

Germans Passed On to Liner.

In the course of the investigation a witness was examined, it was stated yesterday, who said that he knew of two men whom he referred to as "Germans," and whom he said he had reason to believe were aided in getting from this country to Germany by outside persons. According to this witness these two men sailed from Hoboken on a Scandinavian liner and were able, through the efforts of Uffelman, to get on the vessel without submitting to an examination by American passport officials. This witness mentioned the name of another man who is said to have been at one time in the service of the Central Powers. He said this man was well known to certain high consular officials of one of the Central Powers. The witness also testified that he had carried several mail packages to a storekeeper employed by a transatlantic steamship company, and that he received $5 for each delivery.

When Thompson and Uffelman were arraigned before Commissioner Houghton, Mr. Alter asked that the hearing be postponed. He said that the case was so serious that he thought it advisable to get associate counsel.

"Things are likely to develop in this case," said Mr. Alter, "which will make the interests of the defendants unidentical. It is also possible that something may crop up in the future that will make further prosecution unnecessary."

Commissioner Houghton adjourned the hearing until Sept. 8 at 3 P. M.

For more than two hours after the hearing was adjourned, Assistant United States District Attorney Walker was in conference with Deputy Surveyors Rasczkiewicz and Norwood of the Custom House staff, and representatives of Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigating in the New York district. In the course of the conference several employes of foreign steamship lines were brought into the room and questioned. What these witnesses stated was not disclosed.

Mail Packet Destroyed.

It became known yesterday that the last batch of mail for Germany planned by the special private route came very near falling into the hands of Government agents. This packet of mail was almost in the hands of the agents when the man in whose possession it was became suspicious and destroyed it.

In THE TIMES there appears this morning the following advertisement:

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. Wm. H. Muller & Co., shipowners and brokers, at Rotterdam, The Hague, and Amsterdam, wish to announce that under no circumstances can they serve as intermediaries for the forwarding or re-dispatch of letters or all other postal communications emanating from persons belonging to neutral or belligerent nations and intended for third persons. Consequently, all letters or communications which, notwithstanding the present notice, might reach Messrs. Wm. H. Muller & Co. for transmission to third persons, will be returned to the senders without prepayment of postage.

The name of this firm does not appear in either the City Directory or the telephone book. Neither is it known at the Custom House.

MRS. McADOO HAS TYPHOID.

President's Daughter Suffering from a Mild Case at Spring Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and daughter of President Wilson, is confined to her home here with a slight attack of typhoid fever. The case was diagnosed this afternoon by Dr. William Gray Schauffleur, Surgeon General of New Jersey, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, who came on from Washington.

Mrs. McAdoo went to the capital with her husband a week ago last Sunday and returned here on Saturday. It is believed she contracted the disease while in the South. It was thought that she had an attack of malaria, and Secretary McAdoo left Spring Lake on Sunday to go to New England to attend hearings on the Farm Credit bill. He was informed of his wife's illness in a telegram sent to Utica yesterday, and came to Spring Lake this morning. He will cancel all engagements until Mrs. McAdoo's health has improved.

BURNSTEIN CHILDREN CLING TO MORRISON

Older of the Girls Testifies to Legal Adoption—Millionaire's Orgies Bared in Court.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—How Edward W. Morrison, eccentric millionaire, whose estate is under investigation in Judge Landis's court, adopted two girls of whose parentage their supposed father accused him, was told on the witness stand today by one of the girls, Margaret Burnstein Morrison, 12 years old. Jacob Burnstein had testified that his wife, on her deathbed, had confessed that the millionaire was the father of her and her younger sister, Alice.

Margaret's testimony followed revelations indicating the aged millionaire had paid thousands of dollars to an organized gang of blackmailers, that he had loaned money freely on "I. O. U.'s" of irresponsible persons, and had paid huge sums for questionable amusement.

Margaret said she had been legally adopted by the millionaire and had lived at the Morrison home since May 19, 1916.

"Were you present at the adoption proceedings?" Judge Landis asked.

"Yes."

"What do you know about the adoption?"

"I know it was my mother's wish."

"Did Mr. Morrison ever say anything to you about his property?"

"No," the witness answered.

"Or about plans for your future?"

"He said he would take us and give us an education."

Alice, the younger of the girls, ran to the aged millionaire's seat in the courtroom as court adjourned, grasped Morrison's hand, and refused to leave his side for several minutes.

Courtroom attaches remarked at the contrast in the appearance of the two girls. Margaret is plump, rosy-cheeked, and dimpled. Alice is slender, pale, and has very dark eyes.

John Sommers, wine buyer and entertainment furnisher for Morrison, testified today that he had spent $300,000 of Morrison's money in wild night revels through the Loop saloons and resorts in the last twenty years.

"Every saloon and resort keeper in the Loop knew him," said Sommers. He would walk into a saloon with the air of a Russian Grand Duke and order baskets of wine, refusing to accept any change for his bills."

Mrs. Kate Hiller, formerly keeper of a lace shop, obtained $70,000 in cash and $70,000 in bonds during the life of Morrison's wife, who died in 1909. They were gifts, Mrs. Hiller asserted.

COULDN'T TRUST HIMSELF.

Sing Sing "Trusty," Hearing Father Was Dying, Asked to be Locked Up.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 25.—When the trusties who have been allowed to pass out by the front door of Sing Sing prison for the last few days were being checked by the keeper stationed there this morning it was noticed that Dominick Guglielmo, better known in the prison as "Giggles," was not among them. As he had been assigned with others to repair the principal keeper's house and had the right to pass out, a hurried investigation found Guglielmo in his cell. It was then disclosed that the prisoner had voluntarily given up his freedom, coveted by all the convicts, because under an unusual stress of temptation he feared he might run away.

The unusual circumstance was that his father was dying in New York. Having received a telegram to this effect, Guglielmo on Thursday morning, in the absence of Warden Osborne, requested an interview with Spencer Miller, Jr. He asked Mr. Miller if he thought the privilege of going to New York to see his dying father, in the company of a guard, could be granted. Miller informed him that this was out of the question. In less than an hour Guglielmo was back in Miller's office.

"Mr. Miller," he said, "I want to be locked up. I want to go back into the prison yard. I simply cannot stand it. The temptation is too much for me. I'm afraid I'll break away."

So the front door was opened to him before quitting time, and he went to his cell. A little while later a second message for him was received at the prison office and handed to him. His father had died.

Guglielmo is popular among the convicts. He is a member of the Mutual Welfare League, plays in Tom Brown's Aurora Band, and is pitcher in the league's baseball team.

DUFFY STILL LACKS BOND.

Labor Organizer Held at Bridgeport —Employers Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 25.—Patrick F. Duffy of Brooklyn, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, remained in a hotel here today in custody of deputy sheriff because sureties did not arrive to free him from the body attachment obtained by local manufacturers, who are suing him and others for damages alleged to have resulted from recent moulders' strikes.

Edward K. Nicholson, attorney for the employers which were involved in the strikes, the Monument Bronze Company, the Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal Co., the Pequonnock Foundry, and the Manufacturers' Iron Foundry, asserted today that manufacturers were wondering why an effort to assess personal damages against strike leaders seemed not to have been tried more frequently before.

He said his clients believed the suits, if successful, would be a far more effective weapon in the hands of capital than injunction proceedings usually resorted to. Nicholson believes that the suits will at least serve the purpose of teaching strikers a sense of personal responsibility. Several of those sued with Duffy have been compelled to mortgage their homes in order to retain their liberty. About 300 moulders are still on strike.

FIND AGED WOMAN SLAIN.

Police Investigating Death of Mrs. Tiarks, Dead With Arms Bound.

Mrs. Caroline Tiarks, who was 73 years old, was found dead on her bed in the apartment which she occupied with her son and his wife at 515 West 188th Street, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Her hands were tied behind her back and there was blood on her lips, but no wounds.

Police Commissioner Lord and Inspectors Faurot and Cray were notified and started for the apartment at once. They believed, from the reports they received, that a burglar had killed Mrs. Tiarks, though Dr. Mills of Knickerbocker Hospital, who examined the body, declined to say how he thought death had been caused.

The bedroom was disarranged, however, as a burglar might have disarranged it in a hasty search for booty. There was no sign of how he had entered or left the apartment.

Mrs. Tiarks's son, Herman, who owns a candy store at 3,357 Broadway, around the corner, had been out for the evening with his wife and returned about 1:40 o'clock. Just as Hans Hoelreich, who was a clerk employed by Tiarks, and who boarded with him, came running from the apartment. At sight of Tiarks he exclaimed that he had found his mother dead.

Hoelreich had been out himself, he said, and had returned just a moment or two before the Tiarks.

NO MONEY, NO MARRIAGE.

License Clerk Decides to Collect Wedding Fees in Advance.

William Zimmerman, Deputy City Clerk, in charge of the marriage license bureau in Queens, announced yesterday that in future he would demand cash in advance when asked to perform a marriage ceremony under the new law. Zimmerman has been compelled several times recently to pay the $2 required by the city when the ceremony is performed by the clerk.

Mr. Zimmerman said that many times after the ceremony the bridegroom had expressed surprise when asked for the $2 fee and had proclaimed his poverty, knowing that the knot could not be untied even if he did not pay.

WOMEN SEEK DEATH WITH CHILDREN

Mrs. Louise Goeller and Her Daughter Dead in Suicide Agreement.

GAS TUBES IN THEIR MOUTHS

Mrs. Horten Beach and Her 11-Year-Old Son Found In Park, Suffering from Poison.

There were two cases in the city yesterday of mothers attempting suicide in company with a son or daughter, one of which was successful. Mrs. Louise Goeller and her daughter, Elsie, 28 years old, were found dead yesterday morning from gas poisoning in a room they occupied at 164 West Sixty-fifth Street. Several hours later persons walking in Central Park at the East Drive, near Sixty-fifth Street, saw a woman and an eleven-year-old boy writhing in pain on the lawn. Patrolman Daggett of the Arsenal Station commandeered a passing automobile, driven by a woman, and hurried them to Flower Hospital. The doctors said the policeman's promptness had given them a chance for life, but that it was a small one. They had taken bichloride of mercury tablets.

They gave their names as Mrs. Horten Beach and her son Theodore. While the hospital surgeons worked hard to save them, the police were making against the mother a charge of attempted suicide for her own case and one of felonious assault in forcing the boy to take the poison. As far as the surgeons could tell, the woman took three of the tablets and the boy two. Both were in such condition that nothing definite could be learned from them except that the woman had left a note complaining of "the cruel world," asking that their bodies be cremated, and praying forgiveness for "the woman who caused all this misery." The boy denied that his mother forced the poison on him.

The note also asked that her brother, Lafayette Huerstel of 638 East 138th Street, and Mrs. Gulley of 441 West Twenty-eighth Street, be notified. The "Mrs. Gully" referred to proved to be Mrs. Ella M. Gulley, Superintendent of the Chelsea Boys' Club. In connection with Dr. J. T. Elliott of the Hudson Guild she gave some particulars last night as to Mrs. Beach's circumstances.

Dr. Elliott said the woman had been inclined to be melancholy and despondent over the alleged desertion by her husband about two years ago. He was salesman of a Fifth Avenue millinery concern. Mrs. Beach returned to the city, after an absence, about three days ago, and, applying for work to Dr. Elliott, was made assistant to Mrs. Gulley in the boys' club. He said he had once rebuked her for speaking too freely about her domestic difficulties in front of her son.

The case of Mrs. Goeller and her daughter was apparently a suicide agreement, for each was found clasping a section of new gas tube attached to separate jets. Mrs. Helen Amos, the housekeeper, smelled escaping gas and traced it to their room. None of the other tenants could recall having seen them since Wednesday evening.

All documents and letters in the room had been destroyed, except one letter addressed to Arthur Goeller, 51 Chambers Street, son and brother to the dead women. He was notified of their deaths and later came to the house and identified them. He said he had not seen them for four years. The letter adressed to the son told of the purpose of the two women, and asked that their bodies be cremated.

Mr. Goeller said his father had committed suicide in the family home at Hackensack seven years ago, and his mother and sister had never fully recovered from the shock.

MORE SLAVE VICTIMS REVOLT

Girls Who Read Kooperman Girl's Story Offer Aid to Prosecutor.

Several girls who had read the story of Katherine Kooperman and Gustave Kugelman, the youth who she says betrayed and exploited her, communicated with District Attorney Swann yesterday and offered to aid him in apprehending other men of Kugelman's type. But the story cost Miss Kooperman her job. However, the young woman is an experienced stenographer and typist and a graduate of the Washington Irving High School, and the District Attorney promised to get her another place at once.

Miss Kooperman brought a satchel to the District Attorney's office yesterday. It was one in which she said she had often carried her lunch as a school girl. Yesterday it contained nearly 400 letters and telegrams she said Kugelman had written to her and to many other girls he victimized. The girls addressed lived in places as far West as Minneapolis and throughout the South, many in small towns, and the contents of the missives showed they were usually very young girls. Letters written by Kugelman to himself, to which he signed the names of theatrical celebrities and men of affairs, couched in the most intimate terms, were also given to Mr. Smith. Kugelman showed her these letters, Miss Kooperman said, as proof of his high connections in business and in social life. More than a hundred of the letters, according to Mr. Smith, were demands on Miss Kooperman for money, many of them threatening in tone.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is in charge of the "white slave" investigation, said the young woman had promised to tell a story today which might implicate another young man. Mr. Smith received requests for help from several fathers yesterday who had read Miss Kooperman's story and thought missing daughters might have been lured away.

Kugelman was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions and held in $3,000 bail. He was remanded to the Tombs until Monday for examination. He refused to make a statement and referred questioners to his attorney, Phillip I. Schick.

Mr. Schick said he could show Miss Kooperman had demanded of Kugelman $150 and then $100, and had gone to the District Attorney when the young man failed to turn over the money. The lawyer said Kugelman did not have more than $5 when he was arrested, and relatives had retained him.

"For the last two months," said Mr. Schick, "Kugelman had been working as a collector for Williams, Belmont & Co. of Brooklyn. His salary was between $15 and $20 a week. I'm sorry I cannot produce Miss Kooperman's letters demanding money, but they were addressed to Kugelman's wife and I believe they have been destroyed."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 79TH ST., I. M. Haldeman, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by REV. WILLIAM L. PETTINGILL, "Our Lord Should Tarry." 11 A. M.—"WALK AND WORSHIP." 8 P. M.—"THE BRIGHTNESS OF HIS COMING."

The blessing of the Lord awaits all who attend our Services, through the Preaching of the Pure Gospel of our Blessed Lord, by Rev. WILLIAM L. PETTINGILL. The last opportunity to hear this inspired Preacher. Come and receive of the Lord great and comforting truths.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.

Monday, at 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. Visitors to the city are cordially invited to all services. CHURCH OPEN ALL SUMMER.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. DR. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS preaches Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"The Commonwealth of Man." 8 P. M.—"A Vision of the Holy City." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M. During August, Sunday evening services will be held in the Second and Fifth Churches only. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 10, Bible School. 11, Sermon, CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH. Rev. S. G. Inman, Preacher.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St. 11 A. M., Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, 8 P. M., Rev. HOWARD M. LESOURD. Visitors to the city especially invited.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St. Rev. LEWIS E. CHRISTIAN. 11. Subject—"The Irrepressible Question."

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. JOHN McNEILL, the well-known Scotch Preacher, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, will preach at both services.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. 11 A. M.—Rev. Lyman R. Hartley, M. A. 8 P. M.—In Tent, Fort Washington.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d Street. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James M. Howard will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: {William Pierson Merrill, {Frank Latimer Janeway. The Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock: "Sinners and Sinners."

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AV. AND 105TH ST. JNO. B. LAIRD, D. D., preaches 11 and 8.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Rev. E. M. DILL, D. D., at 11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Chaplain Silver of West Point. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Chaplain Silver. Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th Street. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—11 A. M., Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos. E. Calvert 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos. E. Calvert.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evehsong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Gailor); 8 (Rev. H. R. Weir.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue at 44th Street. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Chas. F. Kennedy. Full Choir Present. All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8; 11. Rev. W. L. Caswell.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Joseph Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. HENRY A. BILKERT will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. PETER H. MILLIKEN, D.D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Playing Religion." 8 P. M.—"Object of Rapture in Heaven."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. JOHN BROWNLEE VOORHEES, D. D., of Hartford will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. WILLIAM L. McEWAN of Pittsburgh, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. this congregation unites in a union service in the Tent For Fort Washington, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 91st St., Rose Levere, LL. B., Leader.—Psychic Demonstrations Sunday Evening.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

OTHER SERVICES.

Dr. A. A. LINDSAY—Psychologist. Lecture, "PERSONAL CHARM"; "A THOUGHT IS A SEED." Free, Sunday and Tuesday, 8:15, Hotel Majestic. Author twelve psychology books.

GIPSY SMITH, JR., FAMOUS EVANGELIST, TENT EVANGEL, West 125th St. and Manhattan Sts., Sunday at 3:30 and 8 P. M.

J. SCOTT DAWKINS of Philadelphia, Noted Boy Preacher, every night next week.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. R. A. Forrest of Toccoa, Ga.

BROOKLYN

PRESBYTERIAN.

IN THE LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St. Union Services with the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. Dr. Cleland B. McAfee of Chicago preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"The Gospel a World Force." Evening—"Do We Care What Happens in the World After We Are Gone?"

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 5 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

TWO WISHES

"I wish the House of Rest had two thousand beds."

"I wish you could see him now."

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THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.

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A 2043 — 10 inch — 75c. — OH, HOW SHE COULD YACKI HACKI WICKI WACKI WOO. (That's Love in Honolulu.) Arthur Collins, baritone, and Byron G. Harlan, tenor. / SOME GIRLS DO AND SOME GIRLS DON'T. Oscar Shaw, baritone.

A 2042 — 10 inch — 75c. — SUZANNE. Anna Wheaton, soprano. / I DIDN'T KNOW THAT LOVIN' WAS SO GOOD. Anna Wheaton, soprano.

A 2045 — 10 inch — 75c. — ON THE SOUTH SEA ISLE. Sterling Trio. / I LOST MY HEART IN HONOLULU., Sterling Trio.

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Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
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Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta.
34th St. and Bdway.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.
43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Av.
R. D. Cortina Co., 12 E. 46th St.
ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 10 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co. 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Av.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Sou. Blvd.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.
W. W. Liberty, 1 E. Fordham Rd.
BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Av.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co. 926 and 1113 Flatbush Ave. 617 and 7210 Fifth Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Av.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Bro